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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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November 13, 1965

No. 4474

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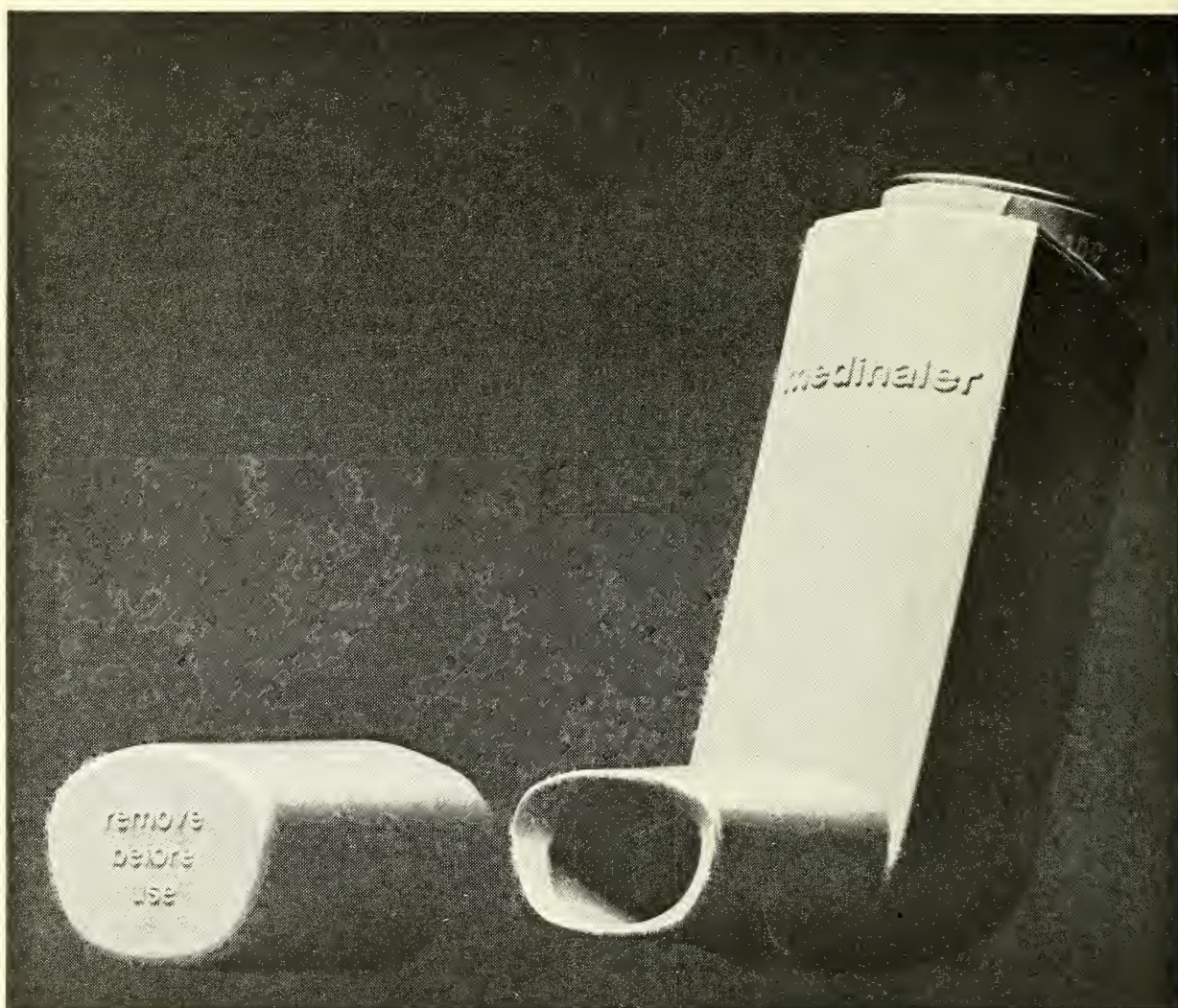


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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



Volume 184

NOVEMBER 13, 1965

No. 4474

Hospital Pharmacists

NEW OFFICES NOW IN USE

THE new central office of the Guild of Public Pharmacists at 150 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, is now functioning it was reported at a meeting of the Guild council on November 6. Some consequent changes regarding circulation of members and availability of documents were made. The council received with regret the resignation of Mr. N. W. Blacow who is taking up an appointment with the Pharmaceutical Society (see p. 485). It was agreed that an expression of appreciation of Mr. Blacow's services to the Guild and to hospital pharmacy generally be recorded in the minutes. Mr. J. D. Cronin was appointed to replace Mr. Blacow as convenor of the working party on the future function of the hospital pharmacist and as secretary of the research committee. The secretary's action in delaying publication of the October issue of the *Journal of Hospital Pharmacy* to allow the Guild's views on the report of the committee on the Standardisation of Hospital Medical Records to be published as soon as possible was approved and it was agreed that wider publicity should be given to the matter. Four members of council were nominated to meet senior officers of the Ministry of Health to discuss that and other subjects. The advice of a solicitor who had been consulted on arrangements for making the Guild a corporate body was conveyed to council. The case that could be made for the appointment of regional pharmacists was considered and a policy adopted. Council received from the planning and professional service committee a memorandum on hospital pharmacy practice, which was in effect a "code of practice" for hospital pharmacy. It was agreed that it should be sent to the branches for discussion and comment.

Contraceptive Products

SALES ESTIMATED AT £8 MILLIONS IN 1964 IT is tentatively estimated by the Economist Intelligence Unit in their October issue of "Retail Business" that the market for contraceptive products was worth about £8 millions at consumer buying prices in 1964, and that just over 2½ million couples were using contraceptive products. It also believes that the introduction of oral contraceptives "does not appear to have affected the business of other types of contraceptives... although some distributors would disagree." The report adds that the overall effect of oral

contraceptives has been to increase general awareness of contraception (and in this may have actually aided sales of other than oral types), and to increase the number of users of contraceptive methods by something up to half a million couples (possibly 400,000). Half a million couples are estimated to be using oral contraceptives at the moment; not all of them are additional users: as some may have changed from other methods. The prospects for this market seem favourable. A very large number of married couples who practise birth control do not use contraceptives, indicating a large potential market.

Sea-sickness Drugs

EDINBURGH EXPERIMENTS

A GROUP of 200 students at Edinburgh University have been asked by Professor W. L. M. Perry, who holds the chair of pharmacology, to take part in a two-day experiment relating to sea sickness and other forms of motion sickness. The experiment takes place in Holland House, Edinburgh, on November 27 and 28, and the students are being asked to take small doses of established anti-sickness drugs. Tests will then be carried out to establish the effect of the drugs on salivation, attention, and mental alertness. The experiments are under the direction of Dr. J. Brand, and it is hoped they will demonstrate whether existing drugs can be used to prevent sickness effectively without introducing unpleasant side effects.

British Standards

NEW AND PROPOSED SPECIFICATIONS

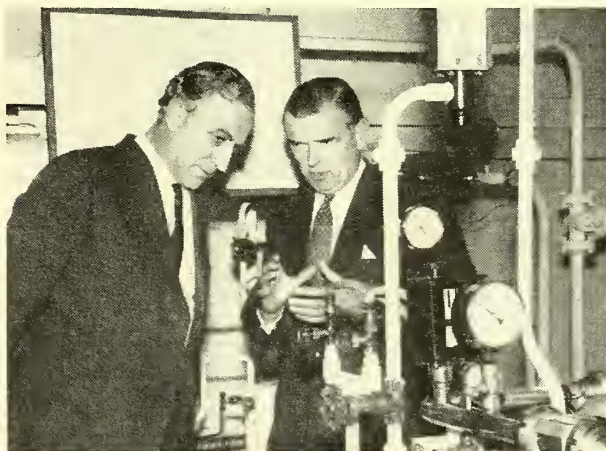
THE British Standards Institution has issued a new specification B.S. 3930: 1965 Conical fittings with 6 per cent.

(Luer) taper for hypodermic and other surgical equipment 4s. 6d. Specification B.S. 1133: Packaging Code Section 4: 1965 Mechanical aids in package handling (15s.) has been revised. It deals with the description of main types of mechanical handling equipment suitable for the movement of packaging materials and filled packages in factories and warehouses. Notes are given to assist users in selecting equipment and using it to the best advantage. Among the new work started by the Institution are studies to standardise methods of test for sodium chloride, sodium sulphate and sodium hypochlorite. The work is being carried out with the view of proposals being submitted for international adoption. Another proposed standard concerns cleaners and polishes for metal products, and will cover methods of testing properties and performance of domestic cleaners and polishes for metal products, such as copper, brass, silver and nickel-chromium-plated articles.

Radioactivity in Water

FIGURES FOR 1964

ESTIMATED average daily ingestion of strontium 90 in drinking water in the United Kingdom in 1964 was 1.07 picocuries per person (corresponding figure for 1963: 0.83 picocuries). Those figures are given in a Government report "Radioactivity in Drinking Water in the United Kingdom" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d.). The estimate is made on the assumption that drinking waters comparable with those tested in the monitoring programme carried out by the Government chemist contained similar levels of fall out. An average daily intake of 1 litre of drinking water per person per day is



MINISTER AT REFINERY: Visiting the refinery in Hull of British Cod Liver Oils (Hull and Grimsby) Ltd., on November 5, the Rt. Hon. Fred Peart, M.P. (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) is photographed with Mr. G. E. Tunnicliffe (the company's managing director) as they inspect the ultra-modern hermetic refining equipment now used to process medicinal and veterinary cod-liver oil. More than 50 per cent. of all cod-liver oil produced by the company is destined for veterinary applications.

assumed. "The significance of this estimate lies not so much in its absolute value but in the fact that it is still small compared with the average daily intake in the whole diet (including water), which is estimated as 28.5 picocuries per person for 1964," states the report. On the same basis as before estimated average daily intake of caesium 137 in drinking water was 0.32 picocuries per person in 1964 compared with 0.31 picocuries in 1963. Intake from the whole diet was again negligible.

A Society's New Name

"WELFARE" DROPPED AFTER 47 YEARS

ABOUT 500 senior representatives in industry, commerce, education and the trade unions were told by the Duke of Edinburgh in London on November 9 that the Industrial Welfare Society, founded forty-seven years ago, was now to be known as the Industrial Society. Before announcing the change the Duke (who is patron of the Society) said the Society must always be on the look out for new and valuable ways "to oil the wheels of industry." Today it had five principal areas of activity: (1) encouragement of good leadership (2) improvement of management—union relationship (3) a continuing review of conditions of work and employment (4) development of adequate communication and the technique of communication and (5) training and development of the young. He wished the Society great influence and success in the future. Commenting on the new name, the Society's director (Mr. John Garnett) said: "Welfare is the wrong word and suggests the wrong priorities to describe what needs to be done in Britain today to achieve greater co-operation from all who give their working lives to industry and commerce."

A Service for Scientists?

INSTRUMENT SERVICE INQUIRY

THE Science Research Council, in collaboration with the Ministry of Technology and the Office of Scientific and Technical Information, set up earlier this year a panel under the chairmanship of Professor G. Porter, F.R.S. (Sheffield University) to consider the feasibility and economics of a centralised national instrument service. A number of expensive, physico-

chemical instruments could provide a rapid service of routine measurements on a repayment basis for all scientists, such as those in Government, industrial and university laboratories. Such a service would enable physical-analytical techniques to be more widely available than at present, and would thereby encourage the use of new instrumental techniques. The panel is hoping to find out whether such a service would be an effective means of meeting more economically the growing needs of research scientists for routine measurements on increasingly expensive research instruments. A description of some services that might be offered is being circulated, with a questionnaire, to a cross section of potential customers. The investigation in no way commits any of the organisations represented on the panel to set up such a centre. Sole purpose of the inquiry is to obtain a quantitative estimate of the need for an instrument service. Recommendations are to be made by the panel to the Science Research Council regarding any future action.

"Listed" Sellers

NEED FOR REGISTRATION QUESTIONED

"IT is still a wonder that there is a need for a shopkeeper, who only sells the occasional bottle of a household disinfectant or the odd bottle of a kettle descaling fluid, to register his premises with the local authority annually, and to pay a fee, however small it may be," says the Kent chief inspector of weights and measures (Mr. A. C. Fox) in his report for the year ended March 31 of 278 samples of drugs and medicines taken under the Food and Drugs Act, fourteen were found to be unsatisfactory (including those samples with incorrect labelling).

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Irish Drug Association

PERFUMERY ASSOCIATION APPROACHED

THE Irish Drug Association, in a circular to members, draws their attention to the fact that cosmetics, detergents, drugs, fertilisers, medicines, razor blades, soaps and tooth-pastes are among items covered by the Prices Stabilisation Order, 1965 (see C. & D.,

November 6, p. 456). The Association's committee has made an approach to the Irish Cosmetic and Perfumery Association over the delivery of un-ordered goods, the need for rationalising shades and products, the introduction of promotion parcels; the abolition of manufacturers' minimum packs and other matters. The circular draws attention to the fact that the Department of Health has agreed that the drug pricing bureau may add a separate charge to prescriptions for items supplied under the maternity and infant-care scheme to cover pharmacists' liability for turnover tax. In future the tax is being shown separately as an extra charge on all priced prescriptions. The Department has also agreed that a standard prescription form should be used under the scheme.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

MR. C. S. Ritchie, M.P.S.N.I., has been appointed *Secretary* of the Ulster Chemists' Association in succession to Miss A. E. Strachan, who retires on December 31.

THE annual meeting of the Ulster Chemists' Association is being held in the lecture hall of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, 73 University Street, Belfast, at 7.45 p.m. on November 17.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland has arranged a lecture by Dr. P. C. Elmes on "Antisepsis, Antibiotics and Cross Infection" to be delivered in the Society's lecture hall, 73 University Street, Belfast, at 8 p.m. on November 16.

THE following appointments to the Northern Ireland Local Pharmaceutical Committee for the coming year were made at a meeting of the Committee on October 28:—*Chairman*, J. G. Stinson (re-elected); *Vice-chairman*, J. J. Farrelly; *Secretary*, C. S. Ritchie; *Hon. Secretary*, W. Gorman (re-elected); *Hon. Treasurer*, J. F. Rankin (re-elected).

THE REPUBLIC

MRS. H. Reid, M.P.S.I., of Main Street, Schull, co. Cork, and her son, were taken to Bantry hospital recently after injury in a fire at their home.

THE annual dinner of the Wholesale Drug Federation of Ireland is being held in Jury's hotel, Dublin, at 7 p.m. on November 24.

THE twenty-seventh annual Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland Benevolent Fund dance is being held in the Gresham hotel, Dublin, on December 7. Tables may be reserved at the hotel and tickets can be had from Mr. M. Murphy; Mr. K. Banks, Miss C. Baggot (treasurer) or Miss E. J. Smyth (secretary), 18 Shrewsbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

THE annual meeting of the Irish Chemists' Cosmetics Association is being held in Jury's hotel, Dublin, at 8.15 p.m. on November 25. For the purpose of compiling sales' statistics, a questionnaire on cosmetic sales and products has been circularised to all pharmacists and members are urged to co-operate in returning the completed questionnaires with the minimum delay.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEES

Time-table procedures for 1966 elections

ELECTIONS for new pharmaceutical committees are being held in 1966, the period of office of present members terminating on March 31. There are separate elections for chemist contractors and for employee-pharmacist representatives engaged in the N.H.S. pharmaceutical service in each executive council. For committees for which he is acting as returning officer Mr. J. Wright (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) has proposed the following time-table:—January 7, 1966. Election notice and nomination forms to be issued; January 24, 1966. Nomination forms returnable before 12 noon; February 11, 1966. Voting papers to be issued; February 24, 1966. Voting

papers returnable before 12 noon. The results of the elections are to be declared on or before March 17, 1966. In a letter to secretaries of pharmaceutical committees Mr. Wright points out that the election of employee-pharmacist representatives has in the past presented difficulties through there being no complete list of names readily available in all areas. With the assent of the Ministry of Health, executive council clerks are being asked to compile lists of employee pharmacists in their areas and to provide up-to-date copies of the pharmaceutical lists. Hospital pharmacists are asked to forward their names and addresses to Mallinson House.

NEWS IN BRIEF

GENERAL medical practitioners have voted, in a ballot organised by the British Medical Association, that the Government's proposals for a new pay structure (see *C. & D.*, October 23, p. 413) should go to the Review Body for pricing. The voting was 17,602 for, and 2,660 against.

THE Consumer Council, 3 Cornwall Terrace, London, N.W.1, are to publish a monthly magazine *Focus* (annual subscription 25s.), reporting on the Council's activities and informing readers of trends in consumer legislation, the selling of goods and services and the activities of consumer bodies at home and abroad. First issue is in January, 1966.

ABOUT midnight on November 5, a thief broke into the home of Mr. J. Halliday, M.P.S., 59 Intake Road, Fagley, Bradford, and stole £2,000 in £10 and £5 notes from his clothing as he slept. The theft was discovered at about 12.30 a.m. when Mr. Halliday's daughter arrived home and saw the clothing on the floor. She went to the bedroom and woke her father, thinking he was ill.

SOMERSET county council has suggested that, as red and green are used in traffic control, consideration should be given to their prohibition from illuminated advertisements. Representatives of the County Councils Association are planning to hold talks on the suggestion with the Electrical Sign Manufacturers' Association. The Association is also discussing with the other local authority associations and trade interests concerned the introduction of a code governing the intensity of illumination of advertisements.

THE Board of Trade has appointed five new members of the Monopolies Commission for three years. The new members are Messrs. Roger Falk (chairman, Marketing Development Co., Ltd.) and Lawrence Arnold Hurt (chairman, parliamentary committee, Co-operative Union); Dame Alix Meynell (a former under-secretary in the Board of Trade) and Messrs. Edgar Lynton Richards (a member of the Council of the Stock Exchange) and Aubrey Silberston (a university lecturer in the faculty of economics at Cambridge).

THE hope that early means would be found to effectively treat cancers by chemical substances so that the fear of the damaging treatment that has often to be adopted could be avoided was expressed by Dr. J. V. Walker (chairman, Council of the Royal Society of Health) at the society's annual dinner in London on November 5. Dr. Walker was speaking in support of a welcome, given by Lord Cohen of Birkenhead (president of the Society) to the principal guest, the Duke of Devonshire (chairman, Council British Empire Cancer Campaign).

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Medway.—Chairman, H. T. Hoskins; Treasurer, E. M. Williams; Secretary, C. J. Williams, 88 Frindsbury Road, Frindsbury, Rochester, Kent.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Ease and elegance

At a joint meeting of pharmacists held recently at Durham (p. 470), concern was expressed over some of the dangers attaching to "effective" medicines. Some of the problems were discussed in this column only last week, and on those I have little to add, but one of the questions that came up related to the constantly recurring theme of the attractive appearance of such forms of medication as capsules and tablets. The practice of making medicines elegant in appearance and palatable is far from new. The early pharmacopœias recognised that some of the more obnoxious substances became acceptable on the addition of a simple syrup, or a syrup prepared from violets or cowslips. There was, in addition, an appreciation of the extractive properties of various wines, whose palatability was well known, and all manner of vegetable, animal and mineral substances were "exhibited" in that particular form. But while that may have made the prescribed remedy less nasty, its combination with a good Rhenish wine would be unlikely to appeal to the connoisseur. Nevertheless the pattern had been set, and even the humble pill found itself the recipient of external adornment in the shape of a coating of gold or silver leaf. What was under discussion at Durham was, therefore, merely the logical outcome pushed to the furthest extremes through the agency of the machine, of the recognition by our forefathers that taste and sight require consideration in the field of medicine. One of the questions asked was whether any approach had been made to the pharmaceutical industry to avoid the presentation of tablets and capsules that resembled sweets in appearance. I have seen recently a vitamin preparation for children in the form of tablets of varying colours, which not only looked like sweets but were packed in a bottle which immediately suggested that that was what they were. As a means of persuading the child to take his vitamins it may be very effective, but the presentation does not seem to me to contribute anything at all towards a solution of the difficulties discussed at the area meeting in Durham.

As before

The contribution of Mr. J. B. Grosset on the subject of medicines carrying warning labels was eminently sound. He said, at the Durham meeting, that the prescriber should take a more responsible attitude in the matter of indicating the precise dosage and the interval between doses, and should never write "as directed" or "as before." It is seldom that the patient remembers verbal instructions and, the doctor, if he wants to be certain that his wishes are carried out, should write them on the prescription. They will then appear on the label. I have frequently asked the "as directed" patient what directions he had been given, and have had astonishing answers, though the most common is that he has forgotten. While that may not have been of any serious import in the age of bicarbonate of soda and infusion of gentian, it is of the most vital consequence with most of the modern potent medicaments. The same care in the writing of clear instructions should be extended in relation to the different strengths of tablets and capsules. Most days have their time-consuming quota of such incomplete prescriptions, and the doctor seems often to exhibit the best known characteristic of the Scarlet Pimpernel.

Mr. D. W. Hudson

The tributes paid to the late Mr. D. W. Hudson are indicative of the high regard in which he was held by his colleagues on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Although no stranger to the sea and the handling of a boat under sail, he confined the trimming of sails to that element. There was a forthrightness about the man to which the electorate did not wholly respond in his latter political years. Perhaps appropriately for one so close to Brighton there was something of the Regency period about him by nature and environment, and he drew on that for his inspiration in the reconstruction at Bloomsbury Square. He achieved much in his career and it seems likely that some of what he worked for will be achieved.

SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS IN CONFERENCE

N.P.U. area meeting at Porthcawl

A SOUTH Wales area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union held at Porthcawl on October 31 was attended, in spite of inclement weather, by nearly sixty members. Mr. J. Richards, Pen-coed (vice-chairman, Bridgend Branch N.P.U.) presided. He was supported on the platform by Messrs. Griff T. M. David and Peter D. Lewis. MR. RICHARDS said the area meeting had proved a successful means of attracting a large audience so as to justify speakers from headquarters.

Mr. Peter D. Lewis (N.P.U. marketing officer) then addressed the meeting on "Your Marketing Problems." After explaining that he was not a pharmacist but a marketing man—his type of appointment illustrated, he said, the outward looking attitude of the N.P.U.—he warned that the full repercussions of the Resale Prices Act, operative since April, had not yet been experienced, mainly owing to the long list of manufacturers who had placed their cases before the Registrar. Everyone, however, would be well aware that those effects would be far-reaching. Discount stores would grow (to what extent was not clear) and mail-order houses had shown a 50 per cent. increase since 1961.

Insidious Attack

To combat that insidious attack pharmacists must make clear to the public the advantages of buying from them. "Do we really attract the public into the shop, and even more important, are they welcome when they arrive?" Today's specialist retailing trend placed the pharmacist in an advantageous position. How could the N.P.U. help its members in the new trading conditions? It helped by producing a shop modernisation scheme (if products were well displayed and easy to buy, the chemist was halfway towards meeting his competitors) and a staff-training scheme; and by introducing the N.P.U. products. They were a "private brand"—goods restricted to a limited number of outlets. "Private brands" were growing in importance by leaps and bounds in many sections of retail distribution, pharmacy included. To be successful the product must be, and must be seen to be, competitive and of high quality. Nusoft range now held a substantial share of today's tissue market.

Mr. Lewis showed the meeting the most recent N.P.U. products:—An additional pack of Nucot, a "chubby" pack of Nu-soft tissues, Nu-rub in a 1½-oz. jar, nailbrushes in a display outer, and two ranges of combs in display outers. There seemed no limit to the range that could be produced. When the chairman invited questions, Mr. V. F. PARRY, Pembrokehire, asked how members could be of assistance to the N.P.U. Marketing Policy Committee. MR. LEWIS replied that members could take up and recommend the products, as "charitable marketing," for the products should be successful in their own right.

MR. D. H. MADDOCK, Bridgend, said he was puzzled by N.P.U. marketing

policy. On the one hand the pharmacist was encouraged to modernise and become more efficient, and that essentially meant introducing an element of self-selection, yet all the products so far introduced belonged to the self-selection class, resulting in their being placed in close proximity with brand leaders. MR. LEWIS replied that the problem could be overcome by techniques of display.

MR. R. LLOYD, Bridgend, asked how new products were selected. MR. LEWIS said that the majority of suggestions came from the Committee, but suggestions from members also influenced the decisions. The main reasons that had influenced the introduction of tooth-brushes had been that existing products were not competitive enough.

MR. W. J. POWELL, Cardiff, welcomed all the N.P.U. products. The shampoos were his best sellers, and the paper products were becoming so. But he would like to see the N.P.U. going into pharmaceutical products. MR. LEWIS replied that it was contrary to Union policy to compete with existing "chemist-only" manufacturers.

MR. E. H. DAVIES, Bridgend, was told that the production of more point-of-sale display material was solely dependent upon finance available.

MR. J. R. JONES, Cardiff, asked if the joint window-display scheme was a success and, if so, why it had not been used for N.P.U. products. MR. LEWIS thought the scheme had been a great success, but was designed for manufacturers who voluntarily supplied "chemist only" and was not a vehicle for the display of N.P.U. products.

Other Problems

After an interval the chairman called upon MR. GRIFF T. M. DAVID (representative for the area on the N.P.U. Executive and vice-chairman of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) to address the meeting on "All Your Other Problems." Mr. David divided his talk into two parts. On N.H.S. remuneration he revealed that the review in respect of 1964 had shown that a small amount was owing to chemist contractors; the sum had been set aside because it had been agreed that changes in the overall average professional fee should be made in multiples of halfpenny. The 1965 review was in hand and in 1966 a full-scale inquiry into the cost of providing the pharmaceutical service would be held. First payments had been under the rural-area subsidy scheme, based upon a sliding scale in relation to number of prescriptions dispensed. Discussions were taking place with the Ministry on the introduction of a new drug-testing scheme similar to the scheme operated in Scotland (samples taken by the Pharmaceutical Society's inspectors from medicines already dispensed in the pharmacy for actual prescriptions).

Dealing next with the training of assistants, Mr. David described the Pharmacy Training Board set up by the N.P.U. and other interested bodies, with representatives of the Society present as

observers. It was felt that staff training would fall broadly into basic training for new entrants, leading either to training of senior assistants in selling cosmetics or photography, or training suitable personnel as dispensing assistants. The Board would be self-supporting, its revenue coming from examination fees. The official view of the Union was that the Society should not be concerned with granting certificates to unqualified staff.

MR. H. J. GATEHOUSE, Caerphilly, suggested that the money paid by members into the N.P.U. clearing house ("idle" from the twelfth to twentieth of each month) should be invested. MR. DAVID replied that it was invested in the City on a day-to-day basis. The proceeds were used to run the clearing-house system, as the threepence per account paid by members was inadequate to cover expenses.

MR. C. T. JENKINS, Port Talbot, who asked if a reduction in dispensing fee might be suggested because of the increase of prescriptions, was told that it might, but the case would be strongly argued that the dispensing increase necessitated additional staff.

MR. S. M. McMILLIN, Cardiff, was against the granting of diplomas, which would "adulterate" pharmacy, especially in hospitals, where a diploma holder might be allowed to do the work normally done by a qualified pharmacist. MR. DAVID argued that the Apothecaries' Hall certificate was already recognised by the hospitals. If the Pharmacy Board (which in effect represented the N.P.U.) did not grant diplomas, then the Ministry of Labour would do so. He told MR. JONES, Cardiff, that concern about health centres, where groups of doctors would carry out dispensing, was groundless; the N.P.U. would strongly resist dispensing of N.H.S. prescriptions by doctors.

When MR. MITCHELL, Cwmparc, suggested that the N.P.U. should formulate a code of ethics for the guidance of representatives, MR. DAVID said that any specific complaints submitted would be investigated.

Star System

MR. McMILLIN, Cardiff, wondered whether N.P.U. could not, like the Ulster Chemists' Association, publish a monthly bulletin to members, with a "star" system for new products (one star for products distributed through non-chemist outlets, four stars if pharmacologically sound), but MR. DAVID said that the Restrictive Practices Act would veto any such idea.

MR. C. T. JENKINS, Port Talbot, asked if it were possible to prevent a doctor from taking over the dispensing in rural areas when a pharmacy closed. Under an existing scheme all the neighbouring pharmacies placed in the doctor's surgery boxes in which patients could place their prescriptions. MR. DAVID replied that any such scheme must have the agreement of the Executive Council.

To MR. B. STEYN, who asked how the house-to-house sale of cosmetics, etc., could be restricted, he said that that problem was best approached through the local chamber of trade.

MR. ISHWYN JAMES, Swansea, proposed a vote of thanks to all concerned.

SCOTTISH PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION

Purpose of affiliation with N.P.U. explained

FOLLOWING the affiliation of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation and the National Pharmaceutical Union in May the working arrangements between the S.P.F. and the N.P.U. were explained to local members of the Federation by the chairman (MR. R. DONALD) at the first of a series of district meetings, held in Glasgow, recently. Mr. Donald said that for a number of years the Federation had not been particularly active but about six years ago a strong Council emerged and with the help of a new secretary the whole policy of the S.P.F. was reviewed. The membership at that time had comprised only about 700 out of an approximate possible membership of 1,200 private retail chemists; a further 300 had been members of the Chemists' Defence Association. Quite a number of S.P.F. members were also C.D.A. members and it had been felt that that position should be rationalised so that Scottish pharmacy should speak with a single voice. At

present, he said, the membership was over 900, but the aim was to enlist 98 per cent. of Scottish private retail chemists. About three years ago talks had been initiated between the S.P.F. and the N.P.U. with a view to closer co-operation and had culminated in the present arrangements for affiliation of the two bodies, common membership of both, and the same services being rendered to Scotland and England. It had been further arranged that two S.P.F. members should sit on the Executive Committee of the N.P.U. and two members of the N.P.U. should sit on the S.P.F. Executive Council. All matters of national interest, he explained, were handled either by or through London committees and all matters of Scottish interest, such as negotiation of wages agreements were handled at Glasgow. He also pointed out that the N.P.U. had nothing to do with N.H.S. remuneration negotiations in Scotland, which were handled by the Joint Standing

Committee (Scotland) on which the S.P.F. was represented.

"Dove-tailed" Activities

The principal speaker, MR. C. R. SMITH (a past chairman of the N.P.U.) gave a short history of the growth of the N.P.U. and its associated companies. He then described the present range of activities and services of the N.P.U. together with a brief description of some of the activities of the more important committees. He explained how they dove-tailed with the activities of the S.P.F. and stressed the great benefits to members that arose from the existence of a body representing the interests of the whole of Scotland and England. For example, the N.P.U. sponsored goods were allowing pharmacists to compete on equal terms with supermarkets. Following Mr. Smith's address a discussion took place on the arrangements between the S.P.F. and the N.P.U., prices, margins and general marketing policy. A second meeting was held on October 21 in Edinburgh, where Mr. Smith was again the principal speaker.

WEST OF IRELAND CHEMISTS

"Policy committee" suggestion passed to Irish Drug Association

THAT a pharmacist could be 100 per cent. professional in his dispensing department and a business man in the retail department, was argued by MR. A. A. TOHER at a meeting of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association in Sligo recently. Mr. Toher was dealing with competition from supermarkets. He said there was nothing incompatible in the two rôles. If pharmacists admitted that they sold goods, they should proceed to the logical conclusion that they should be experts in salesmanship. That was where they fell down at present. A committee should be set up on a provincial basis to plan policy and select special items to attract the public into pharmacies. Having decided on a policy, the committee could contact the Irish Drug Association with a view to having price controls removed from selected items. The meeting approved the idea. THE CHAIRMAN (MR. G. Golden) having suggested that the committee should be on a national basis, it was decided to approach the I.D.A. on those lines.

A discussion took place on the difficulties caused by doctors informing

patients that they should pay a certain price for a prescription. MR. N. A. CROSSAN, Letterkenny, thought that much could be done at local Association level and by individual members. They should not rely on the parent Association to deal with such matters. MR. P. KILGARRIFF said that problems of that nature had been settled in his area by talks with local doctors.

Warble Fly Scheme

The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (MR. J. P. O'DONNELL) outlined action taken by the Council on the health services and gave an account of meetings and discussions leading up to the present scheme for the eradication of the warble fly. The registrar (MR. J. G. COLEMAN) clarified points raised by members on poisons and controlled preparations. MR. KILGARRIFF urged members to participate in courses conducted by the Management Institute. The meeting deplored the manner in which the pharmacists' right to sell animal medicines was being steadily encroached upon.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY,
HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Home Secretary was asked by MRS. JOYCE BUTLER on November 4 what supervision was exercised over known drug addicts to prevent them from selling drugs obtained through the National Health Service.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS (junior Under-Secretary, Home Department), replied, "None; but a person who sells narcotic drugs without authority commits an offence under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations and is liable to heavy penalties."

Transport of Dangerous Substances

MR. TED LEADBITTER asked the Home Secretary what steps he intended to take to ensure that all vehicles carrying inflammable, toxic and explosive chemicals were clearly marked; and what proposals he had to ensure that proper instructions were displayed to suggest the required form of action in the case of accident.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS in a written reply on November 4 stated, "The regulations made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928 contained requirements as to marking. The question of extending the controls and applying them to a wide range of other substances carried by road was being examined by the Standing Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances set up recently."

Food Labelling

MRS. BUTLER asked the Minister of Agriculture on November 3 when he would introduce new food labelling regulations. MR. JOHN MACKIE (Parliamentary Secretary) told her that comprehensive proposals for new regulations on food labelling were issued to



Some of the pharmacists who attended the West of Ireland Chemists' Association meeting at Sligo.

interested parties on September 27. Comments were asked for by January 3, 1966. It would be necessary to consider the comments received and he could not therefore yet say exactly when the regulations would be made but it would be so soon as possible.

Experiments on Animals

MR. F. F. A. BURDEN asked whether it was proposed to introduce legislation to amend the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876. SIR FREDERICK SOSKICE (Home Secretary) in a written answer on November 4 said he had invited interested organisations to give him their views on recommendations, but the Committee on Experiments on Animals was not yet in a position to make a statement about new legislation on the subject.

Pesticides

MRS. BUTLER asked on November 3 if the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food would introduce regulations requiring the composition of farm and garden insecticides to be clearly stated on the label or container.

MR. MACKIE replied: "The Advisory Committee on Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals is reviewing the existing voluntary arrangements for the safe use of toxic substances in agriculture, home gardening and food storage. When its report and recommendations are received we shall consider future policy over the whole field of pesticide use, including labelling." Replying later, he said it was a very complicated subject and a big job for the committee. "I should not like to indicate how long it may take to report but it should be before the end of the coming year."

Queen's Speech

The Queen in her speech at the opening of Parliament on November 9 said that "for the protection of consumers a Bill will be introduced to strengthen the law on misleading trade descriptions."

It was also announced that the Government were studying with the medical profession "ways of improving the family doctor service and will introduce the necessary legislation."

Reference was also made to proposed legislation to "lessen the injustices of the rating system and to limit the burden of the rates." A Bill is to be introduced to facilitate the revision of the constitution of the older Scottish universities and to provide for separate universities at St. Andrews and Dundee.

Other measures are to be introduced providing supplementary National Insurance benefits related to earnings, in the early stages of sickness, unemployment and widowhood, and extending the supplementation of workmen's compensation.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

THE number of health service prescriptions in Hampshire rose by 18.7 per cent. in February and 24.4 per cent. in March, compared with similar periods last year, following the ending of the 2s. prescription charge. In April the increase was 15.6 per cent., May 16 per cent., June 13.9 per cent. and July 17.2 per cent.

LEGAL REPORTS

Illegal sale

THERE was a great drive by the Pharmaceutical Society as a trade union to have non-pharmacists put out of business so far as the sale of patent medicines was concerned, said a solicitor at Whitby magistrates' court on October 26. He was defending Mr. Willie Fielding, Station Road, Robin Hood's Bay, who had pleaded guilty to selling a proprietary cough mixture containing a Part I poison when he was not an authorised seller of poisons, and selling it in a container not labelled in the prescribed manner. Fielding regretted he had broken the law inadvertently. He was induced to transgress by an agent of the Pharmaceutical Society to whom he had sold the medicines. The magistrates were told that the defendant admitted being the owner of the shop, and told the agent he had previously been caught for selling travel sickness tablets containing poison. He had asked the Pharmaceutical Society for guidance, and was told the onus was on him to find out which preparations he could sell. He considered that unfair. Fielding was asked to get the preparation by a customer who had seen it advertised on commercial television. He had obtained supplies from a York wholesaler whom he relied upon not to sell him Part I poisons. A fine of £2 on each of the two charges was imposed.

INQUESTS

Gassed in Chemical Works Lift.—

At a Huddersfield inquest on October 26, the jury returned a verdict of misadventure on Nathaniel Baptiste, Mer-ton Street, Huddersfield, who was gassed in a jammed lift at the works of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Huddersfield. The lift on the top floor of a processing shed at the works would not move because two wires controlling its movement had snapped. The mishap occurred on September 15. The coroner was told that the company had carried out a full inquiry into the death. The inquiry had shown that mixed caustic and acid waste liquid had flowed from a broken drain into the 8-ft. deep well at the bottom of the shaft to a depth of 3 ft. The mixture had released sulphur dioxide, and the two wires which controlled the lift had broken because of corrosion. Baptiste must have gone into the lift and pressed the button for the top floor but, because of the broken wires, the lift had overshot its limit at the top by 18 ins. and had become wedged in the shaft. Mr. James Lidsay (an assistant foreman) said that Baptiste was heard shouting: "Open the gates." A process foreman had tried to explain to Baptiste how to open them, and Baptiste had managed to open the inner gate of the lift, but could not push the lever that would have opened the outer. Said the process foreman: "He didn't seem to understand how to open the gates. We forced the outer gate, and the fumes were very strong coming up the shaft. We lifted Baptiste out." Dr. A. M. Barlow said Baptiste had died from anoxæmia from inhaling sulphur dioxide gas.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

GILLETTE CO., Boston, U.S.A.—Consolidated net income for the nine months ended September 30 was \$31,270,000 (\$26,167,000 for the same period in 1964). Amount earned per share of common stock was \$1.10 for the nine months just ended (\$0.92).

LONDON RUBBER CO., LTD.—The company have purchased the share capital of Veedip, Ltd. (including Lewis Gilder & Co., Ltd.), from British Insulated Callender's Cables for the sum of £284,000. Veedip, Ltd., are manufacturers of industrial gloves, surgeons' gloves and house gloves.

MAY & BAKER, LTD.—Mr. A. D. H. Self, B.Sc., has been appointed to the board. Mr. Self has held the posts of technical assistant to the managing director and head of the company's product development group. He has been a member of the board of May & Baker's associated company in India since 1956.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.—Group turnover for the period January-September was DM3,978 millions (as against a not fully comparable figure of DM3,733 millions in the first nine months of 1964). Professor Kurt Hansen (chairman) stated that profits would roughly match last year's amount but did not forecast the dividend.

GAYOSO WELLCOME is the new title of the pharmaceutical company trading in Spain as Laboratorios Gayoso. It will be under joint British and Spanish management following the acquisition of a substantial portion of its shares by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. British directors of Gayoso Wellcome are Mr. J. D. Robinson, Dr. F. Wrigley and Mr. P. A. Smith. Spanish directors are Sr. Joaquin Gonzalez de la Fuente (managing), Sr. Ignacio Prim Alegria, Sr. Victoriano Gonzalez de la France and Sr. Pedro Prim Alegria.

GLAXO GROUP, LTD.—The following changes within the group are announced: Mr. A. E. Bide (a director of group and of various other companies of the group) becomes non-executive chairman of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. Mr. W. J. Hurran (one of the joint deputy-managing directors of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) becomes its managing director. He is also appointed to the board of Macfarlan Smith, Ltd., as non-executive chairman. The changes have been made necessary following the deaths of Dr. E. J. Wilkins and Mr. L. A. Gullick in the aircraft crash at London two weeks ago (C. & D., October 30, p. 432).

HANIMEX CORPORATION, LTD.—Group sales of £4,365,339 in the year ended June 30, showed an increase of 16.6 per cent. over the previous year and net profit after tax rose by 31.4 per cent. over the previous year. Total dividend recommendation is one shilling per unit (compared with ninepence). The annual report states that their United Kingdom subsidiary had a "successful year with sales and profits at record levels and is budgeting

for further increases in the new current year." In view of the increase in the volume it has been decided to install certain manufacturing facilities in England.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD. — A dividend of 23 per cent. is forecast for the year to March 31, 1966 (against 20 per cent. paid for 1964-65). First half sales increased from £32 millions to £36 millions, compared with the same previous year period, and pre-tax profits rose from £5.47 millions to £7.12 millions. After lower tax and crediting minority interests in losses the profit balance attributed for the parent company was £4.44 millions (£2.54 millions). Corporation tax has been provided at 35 per cent. In view of Finance Act provisions, the interim dividend now declared—is 20 per cent.—it is the present intention to recommend a final in May 1966 of 3 per cent. The previous 20 per cent. total included a 9 per cent. interim.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—An interim dividend of 12 per cent. is declared to be payable on January 10, 1966. The board state that in view of the "complexities and uncertainties of the Finance Act 1965 and particularly of the transitional provisions," they have decided to declare now a dividend equal to last year's total of 12 per cent. If the results for the full year justify the recommendation of a further dividend it will be declared when the results for the year are available in May 1966. The present dividend carries with it, therefore, no necessary implications for the year as a whole. For the six months to September 30 unaudited results are: World sales, £66,230,000 (against £60,539,000 in the same period of 1964); consolidated profits, before taxation, £6,206,000 (£5,767,000); estimated corporation tax at 35 per cent. and overseas tax, £2,110,000; profits after estimated tax, £4,096,000.

Voluntary Liquidations

B. J. & F. ADDERLEY, LTD., retail chemists, 4 High Street, Epsom, Surrey. Liquidator: R. P. Booth, 73 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

PARK LANE PHARMACY, LTD., 114 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Liquidator: R. P. Booth, 73 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

GEORGE HAMPTON, LTD., 66 Elm Tree Avenue, Coventry. Liquidator: R. P. Booth, 5 Rumford Place, Chapel Street, Liverpool, 3.

G.E.M. CHEMISTS (LEEDS), LTD., [R.O.] 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Liquidator: R. P. Booth, 73 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; E. M. Kevehazi, 7 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.

BUSINESS CHANGES

HODDERS, LTD., have opened a branch pharmacy at 84 Hollway Road, Stockwood, Bristol.

Mr. H. M. LOVELL, M.P.S., has closed down his pharmacy at 38 St. James Street, Weston-super-Mare. Records have been transferred to the Dale Pharmacy (L. J. Roseff, M.P.S.) at 33 Meadow Street.

HANIMEX (U.K.), LTD., have removed to 15 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1 (telephone: Hop 8161). The company's service department will carry on at its present premises, 45 Lower Marsh, until the end of the year.

Appointments

CHEMIST BROKERS (a division of Food Brokers, Ltd.), have appointed Mr. A. W. Merry their supervisor in Central Scotland. Mr. M. F. Pane takes over as a retail salesman in the Midlands.

PERSONALITIES

MR. N. W. BLACOW, M.P.S., chief pharmacist, United Leeds Hospitals, has been appointed assistant editor of the *Extra Pharmacopoeia*. He takes up his duties on January 1, 1966.

MR. J. W. WIGGLESWORTH, M.P.S., who is managing director of Wigglesworth, Ltd., Westhoughton, Bolton, Lancs, celebrates his ninetieth birthday on November 12. He is still active in the business although he has not been in too good health lately. He is a trustee of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and a Freeman of Bolton.

MR. N. EXLEY, a director of Fred Mallinson, Ltd., Market Street, Heckmondwike, Yorks, has completed half-a-century in retail pharmacy. Mr. Exley served a six-year apprenticeship in the business and was later an assistant before qualifying in 1926. He then joined a multiple company but returned in 1933 to rejoin Fred Mallinson as junior partner, becoming joint director eleven years later.

MR. S. C. CLEGG, who is manager of a multiple chemists' shop in Crosby, Liverpool, is a playwright in his spare time. Writing under the name of Stanley Clayton, he has had another of his plays produced in London. He was the author in collaboration with Olive Chase of the successful thriller "Person Unknown," which starred Anna Neagle. Under the title "Counter-crime," the new play, again written in collaboration with Olive Chase has just had its professional première in London prior to going on a five-weeks' trial tour of the provinces.

MR. CHRISTOPHER S. O'CONNOR, M.A., B.Sc., M.P.S.I., M.I.Biol., had the degree of Master of Science conferred on him at Dublin University on October 28. The degree was awarded for work done on the effects of various fertilisers on the yield and quality of

oils produced by certain medicinal plants when grown under controlled conditions on virgin peatland. A native of Ballyneety, co. Limerick, Mr. O'Connor qualified as a pharmacist in 1942 and has been a member of the teaching staff of the College of Pharmacy for the past nineteen years.

MR. C. S. RITCHIE, M.P.S.N.I., who it to be the next secretary of the Ulster Chemists' Association is a Scot. He spent his early years in Duns, Berwickshire, and was educated at Berwickshire High School. His apprenticeship was served with Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son, Princes Street, Edinburgh. After attending Duncan's school of pharmacy he sat and passed the chemist and druggist qualifying examination. Soon afterwards he joined the firm of Messrs. Thos. McMullan & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Belfast, with whom he has spent many years in charge of the drug department. Mr. Ritchie takes a keen interest in sports and is an accomplished bowler.

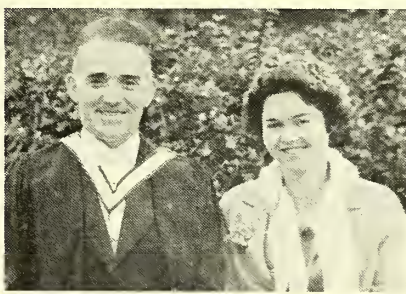
DR. J. YULE BOGUE is retiring at the end of the year as a deputy chairman of the pharmaceuticals division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Dr. Bogue joined I.C.I. as a physiologist in 1943, after a distinguished career as a research scientist at the Universities of Edinburgh, Berlin, London, Harvard and Oxford. Much of his research work has been in the fields of cardiac function and neurophysiology, and he has contributed extensively to the scientific Press. In 1962 Dr. Bogue presented a paper on the organisation and economics of research in the pharmaceutical industry to the Pharmaceutical Society in London. He was professor of physiology at the Royal Veterinary College, London, 1939-43. Dr. Bogue has been closely identified with the development of the company's pharmaceutical interests: the division's research laboratories at Alderley Park, Ches, were largely the result of his foresight, planning and design. He intends to settle in the United States on retiring.

DEATHS

DAVISON. — On October 6, Mr. Joseph Davison, 29 Sydenham Road, Stockton-on-Tees, co. Durham. Mr. Davison qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1901 and retired in 1945.

EASTWOOD. — On October 21, Mr. Leonard Marsden Eastwood, M.P.S., 2 Briggs Place, Wibsey, Bradford, Yorks. Mr. Eastwood qualified in 1920.

LUSBY. — Recently at Westwood Hospital, Beverley, Yorks, after a long illness, Mr. Wilfred Lusby, M.P.S., 31 Railway Street, Beverley. Mr. Lusby qualified in 1927 and was the manager of the branch of Boots, Ltd., at 17 Toll Gavel, Beverley, from 1934 until his



Mr. C. S. O'Connor with Mrs. O'Connor at the ceremony at which he received his M.A. degree.

retirement in March of this year. He was a native of Kirton Lindsey.

WILKINSON. — Recently, Mrs. Margaret Anna Wilkinson, wife of the late Mr. James Wilkinson, M.P.S.N.I., 1 Duncairn Gardens, Belfast, Northern Ireland, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Wilkinson was associated with one of the oldest pharmaceutical businesses in Belfast for over fifty years. She was a member of the Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church and was active in church affairs and well known in the community. Representatives of the principal pharmaceutical wholesale companies were present at the funeral.

WINSKELL. — On November 1, Mr. Edwin George Winskell, 415 Ditching Road, Brighton, Sussex, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Winskell joined The British Drug Houses, Ltd., in Febru-

ary 1931 as clerk of the works, responsible for the reconstruction and maintenance of all B.D.H. property in London. He was appointed surveyor in 1950, and made responsible for certain other properties which had been acquired by the company in Poole, Dorset, and the provinces.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

PLANS for a new pharmaceutical factory on a ten-acre site on the Pimbo Industrial Estate of Skelmersdale New Town, Lancs, were announced by Vick International, Ltd., on November 2. Construction will commence immediately and production is scheduled to start in January 1967.

A CONTRACT for the supply and erection of a biologicals plant on the Island Street, Nottingham works site of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., has

been secured by Courtaulds Engineering. The project is valued at approximately £200,000 and is scheduled for completion within fifteen months.

BORAX (Holdings), Ltd., have reached final agreement to establish a jointly owned 1.5 million-ton-per-annum potash production unit near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Participants are Borax Group's American operating company, United States Borax and Chemical Corporation, Homestake Mining Co. and Swift & Co.'s Canadian subsidiary. The unit is being operated in the name of Allan Potash Mines. Shaft sinking operations began in June 1964. Completion of the mine, together with the surface plant and process facilities, is expected by 1968. Total cost of the project is estimated at over \$70 millions, of which U.S. Borax is contributing 40 per cent.

Microbial Research on a Macro Scale

A NEW BIOCHEMISTRY BUILDING AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE

SPECIAL feature of a new biochemistry building at Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, which was inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on November 4, is a fermentation pilot plant of semi-industrial dimensions for the bulk production of micro-organisms and microbial metabolites and the study of fermentation processes of industrial interest. The plant contains a series of stainless steel fermenters of 100-, 500- and 3,000-litre capacities that operate twenty-four hours a day on a shift basis. The plant is provided with necessary filtration and extraction equipment. In a series of microbiological laboratories the inocula are prepared for routine microbiological and chemical tests. With the fermentation pilot plant they make up the new Wolfson Laboratories, provided by a benefaction of £350,000 from the Wolfson Foundation.

The new building is under the direction of Professor E. B. Chain, F.R.S., who was appointed to the chair of biochemistry at Imperial College in 1961. The department's main interests

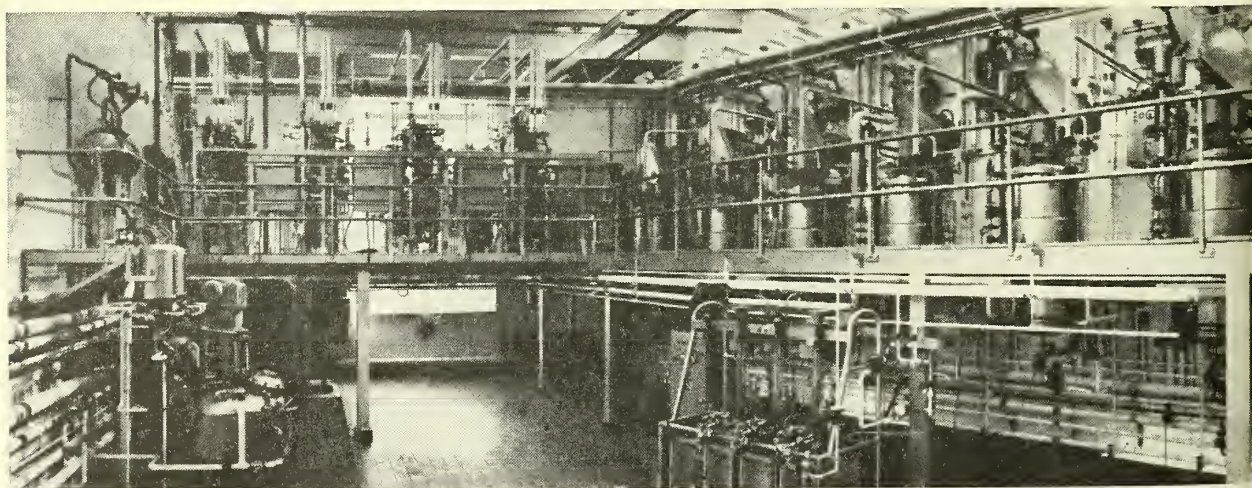
are problems of intermediate metabolism in higher animals and micro-organisms and the isolation of biologically active substances.

Lavish Accommodation

The department contains thirty-three laboratories and three classrooms located on six levels, providing accommodation for about 100 research workers and post-graduate students and the appropriate technical staff. Other rooms house instruments, high-speed centrifuges, chromatography equipment, wash-ups, incubator rooms, store rooms and photographic equipment. In the basement are a mechanical workshop and animal houses. On one floor all the laboratories are devoted to research on animal biochemistry (centred on the study of hormonal regulatory mechanisms) and of neurochemical problems. The laboratories include a metabolic reactions research unit and work-rooms designated partly for research in chemical microbiology, and partly for isotope analysis by Geiger counting techniques, scintillation counting and mass spectrometry. Problems currently

under investigation include studies of biosynthetic pathways of microbial metabolites and the enzyme systems involved, elucidation of the chemical structure of new compounds in that category, and aspects of non-specific immunity. In other laboratories microbiological investigations are being carried out on the morphology, physiology and genetics of the micro-organisms producing metabolites under investigation, strain selection and improvement. In a series of electronics laboratories the development of automatic scanning devices for quantitative evaluation of bidimensional radiochromatograms and various column-chromatography procedures, with the computerisation of the results, is under active study. Other problems that are being investigated include automation of fermentation processes and analytical procedures. A series of laboratories is given over to the study of new methods of biochemical engineering, particularly in the fermentation field.

There are classrooms accommodating forty post-graduate students, and a seminar room.



Semi-industrial-scale pilot fermentation plant that forms part of the Wolfson Laboratories in the recently opened biochemistry building at Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London.

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

Academy's New Sections

FIVE new sections have been authorised for the American Pharmaceutical Association Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences. They are: Pharmacology and biochemistry, economics and administrative science, drug standards, analysis and control, medicinal chemistry, and basic pharmaceuticals.

Pharmacies' Continued Prosperity

A CONTINUED up-swing in sales and profits for community pharmacies in the United States is revealed by the 1964 Lilly Digest (reported in *N.A.R.D. Journal*, September 20). The operations of 2,400 such pharmacies were included in the compilation. Prescription departments produced 6.5 per cent. more of sales volume per square foot than in 1963 and although they occupied less than 12 per cent. of total floor area they contributed 39 per cent. of the total revenue. Renewed prescriptions accounted for 53.7 per cent. of total prescription volume. Prescription-orientated pharmacies (defined as pharmacies with less than 1,200 square feet of floor space whose prescription sales exceeded 50 per cent. of the total sales volume) were included in the Digest for the first time. For them, as prescription income percentage rose, so did gross margin and total expenses. However, the latter increased at a slower rate so that the net profit was higher. The average pharmacy was open to the public 75 hours each week during which time the proprietor worked an average of 56 hours. Hired pharmacists were engaged for an additional 40 hours each week.

SOUTH AFRICA

"Open-war" Over Medicine Sales

RETAIL chemists in South Africa have declared "open war" against other retailers and chain stores that sell "patent" medicines. They want the Government to prohibit the sale over the counter of such medicines, which they regard as potentially dangerous. The chain stores and retail organisations have replied that chemists are, in fact, "glorified retailers." A spokesman for a large chain store said that many chemists were occupied less with dispensing prescriptions than with taking pills from one box supplied to them by manufacturing chemists, placing them in another box, and selling it to the public. For that they are alleged to be charging special prices to cover overhead costs. It was said that chemists were retailers selling mostly toilet requisites, soaps and tooth-pastes. On the other hand the president of the South African Retail Chemists' and Druggists' Association insisted that chemist shops should either model themselves on American drug stores—that is, large stores with a small pharmacy attached—or they should specialise, as in Europe, and become licensed to sell medicines and allied items only. He deplored the increasing number of stores selling pharmaceutical lines to gain custom.

Discontinued.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, have deleted from their catalogue the 15-mil packs of lotion Drenison, 0.05 per cent., and lotion Drenison with neomycin.

An Additional Size.—To meet requests from pharmacists, Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, have introduced a new pack of 1,000 Stemetil tablets, 5 mgm.

Change of Name and Pack.—Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Waverley House, Aberdeen, state that their speciality pressurised Iso-Brovon is now being marketed in a new pack on which the title of the product is abbreviated to PIB. The unit itself, active ingredients and price structure are unchanged.

Distributors of a Diabetic Chocolate.—Ernest Jackson & Co., Ltd., Crediton, Devon, have been appointed sole importers for distributors to chemists of the range of diabetic chocolate produced by the Royal Droste Co., Holland. The chocolate is available in milk, hazelnut and coffee-flavoured varieties.

Change of Distributor.—Bateman (Cernelle), Over Peover, Knutsford, Ches, have been appointed by A. B. Cernelle, Vegeholm, Sweden, distributors in Great Britain of Cernelle Pollitabs, Swedish tonic food supplement; Cernilton tablets and Cernitin creams. Pollitabs, widely sold in Scandinavia, are said to increase the normal bodily resistance to infections such as colds and influenza. Main constituent is Cernitin (a group of microbiologically fermented pollen extracts). These extracts contain, in fractions equivalent to their natural occurrence, twenty-one amino acids; peptides; enzymes; co-enzymes; all the known vitamins (except vitamin B₁₂), deoxyribosides; carbohydrates; lecithin. They are claimed non-allergic, non-toxic and without side effects. They may be taken by children.

Competitions

Over Fifty Prizes in Four Events.—Over fifty prizes, valued at more than £200 are offered in four competitions organised by Eucryl, Ltd., Southampton. A colouring contest for boys and girls has ten cameras as prizes; a charm portrait contest for mothers offers ten ladies' watches; a spot-the-difference competition for fathers has ten Swiss watches as prizes; and a "beautiful baby" contest offers twenty-five silver-plated spoon-and-pusher sets. The competitions are promoted in a special issue of *Family News* (given free at A.B.C. cinemas).

Prizes for Customers and Retailers.—As part of a £50,000 promotion for Right Guard, Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, have organised a competition open to both consumers and retailers. Prizes include 100 Kodak electric 8 cine cameras and carrying cases complete with projectors, and 200 Kodak Instamatic cameras. Retailers are invited to send photographs of

TRADE NOTES

Right Guard displays by November 30. Customers find inside each Right Guard pack an entry form for a contest challenging them to pair off and suggest suitable christian names for "Mr. and Mrs. Right" (closing date December 15).

Bonus Offers

J BIBBY & SONS, LTD., Liverpool. Coronet toilet soap. Discounts of 2s. on case of forty-eight tablets, 3s. on case of seventy-two. Until November 20.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Cutex polish remover (large size). Twelve invoiced as eleven [corrected note].

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Vaseline lemon shampoo. Medium-sized bottle, 3s. 2d. off trade price per doz. Sachet, 10 per cent. off regular invoice price. Till December 31.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15. Extra 10 per cent. on orders of 2 doz. or more products in Aspellin/Radian/Radiol ranges. Ends November 30.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1. Pernivit and Pernicream. Twelve invoiced as eleven on minimum order of 3 doz. 50's or 1 doz. 150's Pernivit or 1 doz. Pernicream. Until December 11.

Premium Offers

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD. Vaseline lemon shampoo. Medium-sized bottle is offered at fourpence off normal retail price, Until December 31.

J. & J. COLMAN, LTD., Cartow Works, Norwich. Robinsons soft drinks. Box of twelve Christmas crackers at a reduction of 10s. in exchange for two labels.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GT. BRITAIN), LTD., Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1. A Waddington's baby's reading set at a reduced price to purchasers of a special pack containing two tablets of Johnsons baby soap and a tin of Johnsons powder. Until March 1966.

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. Sparkling Spring. A "vitamin guide dial" available to stockists to give to purchasers of Sparkling Spring, itemises vitamins and the foods in which they are to be found.



NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Reformulated.—Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Waverley House, Aberdeen, announce that, from November 22, Bydolax suppositories dispatched from the company's laboratories will contain 10 mgm. of oxyphenisatin base (instead of the diacetate as at present).

Forty-eight in Pack.—Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, are introducing this



month a 48-tablet pack for Codis soluble aspirin with codeine and phenacetin.

Cough Suppressant.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, are launching under the name Sednine a specific cough suppressant containing pholcodine and pseudoephedrine, the latter a decongestant with bronchodilator effects similar to those of ephedrine but with, it is understood, less tendency to give rise to cardiovascular or CNS side effects. Indications for the preparation are all forms of cough, whether productive or non-productive. Sednine is presented in bottles of 5 fl. oz. and 2 litres.

Dextran Infusion.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce the introduction of a ready-to-use intravenous infusion, Intraflodex (10 per cent. low-molecular-weight dextran in normal saline or in 5 per cent. dextrose solution (salt-free)). Low-molecular-weight dextran, they state, appears to exert a specific effect on red blood corpuscles, counteracting intravascular aggregation and the consequent patho-physiological changes. In conditions in which capillary flow is impaired by reduced suspension stability, Intraflodex has thus the advantage of improving microcirculation as well as expanding blood volume. Intraflodex has been introduced as a partner to Intradex, the company's blood volume expander. It is presented in 540-ml bottles.

PRODUCTS FOR BABIES

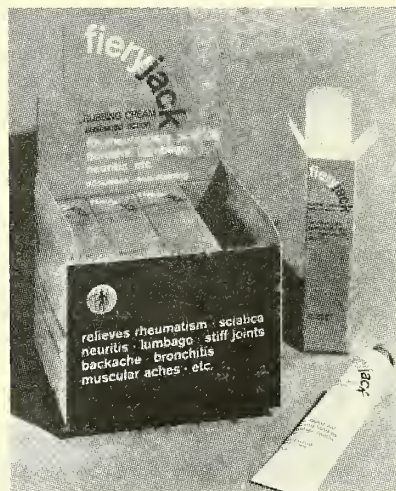
Baby Cream in New Pack.—Sanoid baby cream is now being issued by the manufacturers, Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, in the pack illustrated. The design matches the recently revised cartons for Sanoid baby pants, and the cream contains hexachlorophene with a cream base that is easy to spread and claimed to prevent dryness and impart emolliency to the skin. It is a dual-purpose cream in that it is capable of being used for treating

both napkin rash and "scurfy scalp" (from slight scaling to the thick crust sometimes known as "cradle cap").



OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

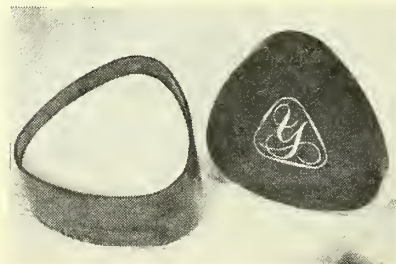
Chest Rub.—Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs, are marketing a new speciality Rayglow chest rub.



CREAM VARIANT: Display outer and pack of new cream form of Fiery Jack rubbing ointment of Fyde Laboratories, Ltd., Preston, Lancs.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Shaving Soap in Shaped Bowl.—A shaving bowl of new design containing the Yardley shaving soap is in "tortoise-shell" polystyrene and tri-



angular shape to prevent the soap moving in the container. An attractive carton makes for easy wrapping.

"Biochemic" Cosmetics.—A new Hymosa range of "biochemic" cosmetics produced by New Era Laboratories, Ltd., 87 Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1, and available through wholesalers or direct, comprises a skin lotion containing "in potentised form, the biochemic tissue-salts that are 'kin to the skin'"; soap; mild, antiseptic skin balm; perfume; and talc.

Perfumed Talcum.—Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, have adopted a tall slender polystyrene pack with gold lettering and gold sprinkler cap for their perfumed talc. The container is shaped for easy grip when hands are damp, and the product is available in sandalwood French fern, lily of the valley and pink lilac fragrances.



New Perfume, New Distributor.—A new perfume, Possession, in the Parfums Corday series is introduced in Britain after an introduction in 1964 in the United States, where it is understood to have been proved outstandingly successful. The product is distributed in Great Britain by Max Factor Hollywood & London Sales, Ltd., 16 New Bond Street, London, W.1, as are the two other Corday perfumes *Toujours Moi* and *Fame*. Possession is described as a romantic perfume inspired by unicorn tapestries woven in honour of Anne of Brittany's marriage to Louis XII of France in 1499. The unicorn was reputed possessed of magical powers so that it became, when captured by a maiden, a symbol of the triumph of romantic love. The captured unicorn in the design of the Possession



pack is from the seventh tapestry in the series, now on loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, U.S.A. In fragrance, Possession is a blend of the oils of rose and jasmine.

"Squeeze" Pack.—Rayette's Aquanet (distributors: Chemist Brokers,



Crown House, Morden, Surrey), is now available in a refillable plastic squeeze pack shown above with pressurised pack.

Family Toilet Soap.—A new low-priced family-health toilet soap has been launched by J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. The product, Coronet car-



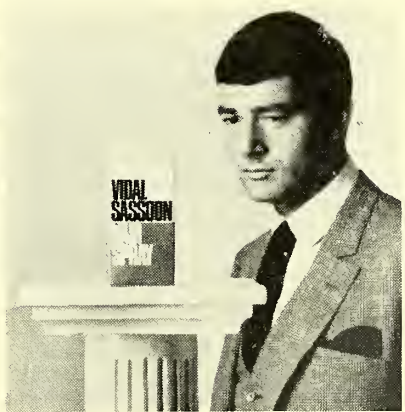
bolic toilet soap is issued as a 3-oz. tablet in red and yellow wrapper. It is also available as a lavender perfumed toilet soap.

Now National.—Test marketing for a 6-oz. aerosol Sunsilk hair spray, state the manufacturers, Elida, Ltd., was so



successful that it is now being marketed throughout the country. The spray is in three formulations for normal, dry and greasy hair respectively. Each includes a French perfume and a component Dicyrin, claimed to hold the hair firmly without making it harsh or sticky. Sunsilk for dry hair contains also a lanolin conditioner, and the formula for greasy hair includes "super Dicyrin." The product is removed from the hair by brushing or shampooing. Distributors are Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1.

Salon Hair Spray.—Vidal Sassoon hair spray, described as a light spray that is easily brushed through the hair, is being distributed by George Spencer,



Ltd., Kynance Place, London, S.W.7 (manufacturers are Swallowfields Aerosols, Ltd., Wellington, Somerset). The spray is described as having a fresh scent. Vidal Sassoon chose the formula.

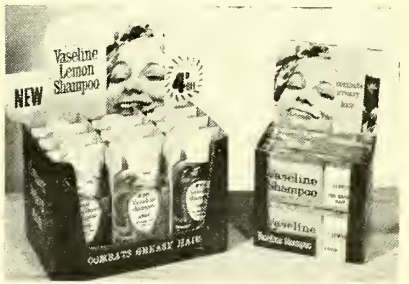


SHAPED FOR COMFORT: Spraying from the container of Tender Touch aerosol hair spray is by pressure from the thumb upon a hinged flap within a conveniently shaped depression in the head. Makers are W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds.



PERFUME QUEEN: To promote the sale in Britain of his *J'Aime* perfume (see *C. & D.*, July 24, p. 80), Jacques Heim, Paris, flew over and, with the assistance of a "celebrity" panel, chose a "Miss J'Aime," here seen receiving a bottle of the perfume. She is Miss Louisa Nabazoth.

Lemon Shampoo.—Chesebrough-Pond's Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, have launched a new product Vaseline lemon shampoo specially formulated for women with greasy hair.



SUNDRIES
Improved Rubber Glove.—"Maximum feminine appeal" is claimed by J. Allen Rubber Co., Lydney, Glos. for their improved Marina rubber



glove. Made on a French former, the glove features a long cuff and is "tailored for perfect fit." It is available in small, medium, and large sizes and in the colours red, pink, green, and yellow.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Fixtures Sought

SIR, — The Golfing Society of the Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. E. Harknett, c/o Rudge Roberts, Ltd., Longden Road, Shrewsbury), would be pleased to hear from pharmacist golfers in neighbouring counties to fix up future games.

H. O. WALTERS,
Wellington, Salop

Prescription Posers

SIR,—I am not amused by the frequent "Prescription Posers" published in your journal. In this day and age of potent drugs they are no longer funny. If the doctor is too lazy to write clearly this is no joke. Such a joke can kill his patient, and the responsibility will be

on the pharmacist. A doctor must state clearly what he intends to be supplied to his patient. On many occasions when presented with an undecipherable or ambiguous prescription I have telephoned the doctor and told him that I consider his prescription to be a personal communication from himself to me telling me that after examining his patient he concludes that such-and-such a remedy will help or cure him. He must then have the respect for me and his patient to tell me clearly and unambiguously what is to be supplied. If this is not done it shows a lack of respect for both his patient and me, wastes my time and telephone and delays the patient receiving his medicine.

H. J. SILVER,
London, W.1

"THE PILL" AND THROMBOSIS

A letter from the "Dunlop" committee

SIR,—Recent reports of deaths due to thrombo-embolic episodes in women taking oral contraceptives have given rise to some concern. The Committee on Safety of Drugs are continuing to collect information about the occurrence of thrombosis or embolism in women taking oral contraceptives. They need to know whether the frequency of these conditions is greater than that which would normally occur amongst women of similar ages. This information is not at present available and its collection and assessment will inevitably take a considerable time. In the meantime, however, it has become possible to make a broad comparison between the number of deaths which have been reported to the Committee as due to thrombo-embolic episodes in women taking oral contraceptives, and the number of deaths from the same causes which have occurred in the United Kingdom in the general population of women of child-bearing age. From the available statistics it is estimated that approximately half a million women have used oral contraceptives for some period of time during the twelve months ending August 31. There is no doubt that a large proportion will have used them throughout the year, but many will have used them for only some shorter period. Taking this into account the Committee believe that a round figure of 400,000 women exposed for the equivalent of a full year is not likely to be seriously in error. It is, however, certainly not possible to be sure of its accuracy. In the twelve-month period under review there were reported from the United Kingdom to the Committee on Safety of Drugs 16 deaths due to thrombo-embolic episodes in women taking oral contraceptives (cerebral thrombosis or embolism 2 deaths, coronary occlusion 5 deaths, pulmonary embolism or infarction 8 deaths, mesenteric infarction 1 death). The application of the Gen-

eral Register Office mortality statistics for England and Wales for 1964 to the estimated age distribution of women taking oral contraceptives, indicates that 13 of 400,000 women between the ages of 15 and 45 would normally be expected to die from these four causes during the same period (from cerebral thrombosis or embolism 2, from coronary occlusion 9, from pulmonary embolism or infarction 2 and from mesenteric infarction 0). It will be observed that, whilst the total numbers of deaths reported and expected are very similar, there are differences between the figures when these are subdivided according to the site of the episode. The numbers involved, however, are so very few that it is not possible to state that these differences are meaningful. All that can be said at present is that the total number of deaths reported is small and does not differ remarkably from expectation.

Attention has already been drawn to the possible inaccuracy of the estimate of women taking oral contraceptives. The Committee are also well aware that not all reactions of this type may have been reported to them. Therefore the deaths reported to the Committee may represent an underestimate of their true incidence. The Committee wish to emphasize that no firm conclusion can be drawn from the data at present available and again urge doctors to report to them all suspected adverse reactions to oral contraceptives and to make particular enquiries about the use of these preparations in women of child-bearing age who experience or die from thrombo-embolic episodes. In the meantime the Committee do not feel justified in objecting to the marketing of oral contraceptives.

D. A. CAHAL, M.D.,
Medical Assessor,
Committee on Safety of Drugs,
London, S.W.1

Dispensing Charges

SIR, — Under the banner headline "I'm beginning to wonder about our chemists . . .", the *Sunday Express* carried on October 24, a letter from a reader who had been charged "wildly" different prices for a private prescription. Editorial comment was added. Over a period the charges had been 5s. 3d., 8s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. The *Sunday Express* took the prescription to the Ministry of Health, where a spokesman said "The ingredient cost is 1s. 3d. Had it been a National Health Service prescription the chemist would receive 3s. 10d. from the Government. For a prescription made up privately a chemist can charge what he likes." Was the Pharmaceutical Society consulted by the *Express* before the publication of the letter? If not, did the Society make its views known to the *Express* after publication? It would be interesting to have details of the prescription. [See Pharmaceutical Society Council report, p. 492.—EDITOR.]

RAYMOND HUTCHINSON,
London, S.E.7

BRANCH EVENTS

NORTHAMPTON

A Gap Stopped

OWING to the promised booking of the film "Maganga" being cancelled without warning the Northampton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society's programme for November did not take place according to plan. Instead a branch member, Mr. V. Ashford, ably stepped into the breach at short notice with a talk and colour slides on "Local Plants of Pharmaceutical Interest."

STOCKPORT

Annual Dinner and Dance

NEARLY 200 members and friends attended the annual dinner and dance of the Stockport Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at Stockport on November 3. Mr. C. C. B. Stevens (branch chairman) presided. Amongst the principal guests were the mayor and mayoress of Stockport (Alderman T. J. Vernan Parry and his daughter, Miss S. M. J. V. Parry), both of whom are practising pharmacists.

PRESCRIPTION POSER

THE London prescription reproduced below contains two items, the second not too difficult to read:—

Handwritten:
Dioxiazepam
1/20
Dioxiazepam
1/100



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer. Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Urgency of Training Plans

WITH what urgency those responsible for making effective the Industrial Training Act have regarded their task is reflected in the recently published report by the Central Training Council (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.). Though only eighteen months have elapsed since the Act became law and sixteen months since the Council was established, no less than nine Industrial Training Boards are already established, and five of them have presented annual reports to the Minister of Labour. The first Levy Orders have been made and arrangements for paying grants to companies providing training have been published, as have details of a system of tribunals for hearing appeals by employers against their assessment to levy. Even the first such appeals have been heard. That urgency of effort is also indicative of the importance the Government places upon the "training revolution" represented by the Act. The pressure for progress is likely to be maintained. By the end of 1965 five more boards are being set up. The Council's chairman (Sir John Hunter), speaking on the report, announced that in 1966 other boards were going to be set up for four more industries, one of which is distribution. The Council was under no illusions, he said, about the size of the problems facing the training boards for that and the catering industries.

The boards so far set up have given first priority to the creation of a levy and grant system. The levy brings home to many companies and firms for the first time the need to do something about training. In the engineering and construction industry the training boards excluded small companies from the obligation to pay the levy, but only as a short-term measure. In due course all companies are going to have to pay a levy and, if they want to get a grant, to do something about training.

It is to be noted that levies of different orders of magnitude have been decided upon by the first five boards. The Engineering Board is exacting 2.5 per cent. of a company's payroll, the Wool Board 0.75 per cent.

Some of the boards decided to proceed gradually, imposing at the start a small levy that will later be increased. The Engineering Board took the view that the levy should from the outset be enough to cover the total training costs in the industry—approximately £75 millions. The Central Training Council, in its report, suggests that every board should move towards adopting the Engineering Board's policy.

The special difficulties of setting up a Training Board for Distribution, with its numerous small outlets, hardly

needs to be stressed. To make the costs of devising and operating the scheme worth while it is a prime essential that the training of the assistants, supervisors and managers should be appropriate to the circumstances, a desideratum that becomes especially apparent when pharmacy is considered.

We recently (*C. & D.*, October 9, p. 369) urged pharmacists everywhere to study closely the many complexities of the problem. The indication given in the Central Council's report of the paramountcy of the financial arrangements of the Industrial Training Scheme will compel some urgent thinking by some who have perhaps not yet clearly faced the situation.

A Planning Enforcement Speed-up

TRADERS and others who find their business affected by some undesirable development next door or in the vicinity may be able to expect quick action following a new scale of planning priorities agreed with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The present position is that section 45 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, enables a local planning authority to serve an enforcement notice on the owners, occupiers and any other person having an interest in the land where any development of land has been carried out without the grant of planning permission or where any conditions or limitations subject to which planning permission was granted have not been carried out. Where an enforcement notice has been served, a person having an interest in the land has a right of appeal to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on a number of legal grounds, or on the ground that planning permission should be granted for the development. These appeals result in delay in taking the necessary action until the Minister's decision is made known, often following a local inquiry. In the meantime, any nuisance arising from the unauthorised development continues. The County Councils Association recently approached the Minister on the matter, and the Minister has now agreed to give priority to appeals arising out of the following classes of enforcement control:—

1. Contravening development in defiance of planning control after an enforcement notice has been served, and
2. Objectionable uses.

Speeding up of such appeals should help to minimise nuisance resulting from unauthorised development.



CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS

OPINION ON ADMITTING LADIES

From the C. & D., March 15, 1879.

MR. Robbins moved at a committee meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society a resolution that a printed form should be sent with each voting paper to members, asking for an expression of opinion as to the admission of women to membership of the Society. He narrated the history of the various contests which had taken place on this subject, and said it was desirable the question should be settled. Those who took sufficient interest in the question either way would reply. The result of the voting would not be necessarily decisive, but whichever way the feeling of the members was expressed the Council would no doubt accept the suggestion. . . . Mr. Bottle seconded the proposal. . . . Mr. Shaw, Mr. Frazer, and Mr. Greenish having spoken against the motion, Mr. Robbins replied, and a vote was taken; four voted in favour of it, and nine against it.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

STATEMENTS ON STRYCHNINE AND DISPENSING

Discussions on multivitamin preparations

THE following statement for publication concerning the requirements of Rule 17 of the Poisons Rules in respect of the supply of strychnine was agreed at the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on November 2 and 3:—

It has become apparent that doctors and veterinary surgeons or practitioners sometimes present pharmacists with signed orders for strychnine or its salts in the belief that this may be supplied. Attention must therefore be drawn to Rule 17 of the Poisons Rules which permits the sale of strychnine and its salts to doctors and veterinary surgeons or practitioners only for the treatment of patients or animals. It is not lawful to sell or supply strychnine or its salts to these persons for killing animals or destroying rodents and vermin on receipt of a signed order. Any person, including a doctor or veterinary surgeon, who requires strychnine or its salts for destruction of moles or seals must produce the appropriate authorisation as set out in the Thirteenth Schedule to the Poisons Rules, duly signed by one of the persons who have authority to give permission for the purchase of strychnine or its salts for such purpose. A police officer is not such a person and a certificate given by a police officer in charge of a police station is not sufficient authority to permit the sale of strychnine and its salts; it is only a certificate to say that the purchaser is a responsible person of good repute. The use of strychnine or its salts for killing mammals other than moles or seals is prohibited by the Animals (Cruel Poisons) Regulations 1963.

The Council also recommended the publication of the following statement on the dispensing of proprietary medicines:—

GENERAL: In order to have uniformity in the dispensing and presentation of proprietary medicines the Council issue the following guidance to members.

This statement should be read in conjunction with the recommendations on Containers for Dispensed Medicines. (See C. & D., January 16, p. 66.)

DISPENSING FROM BULK: The container selected should, as far as is practicable, carry out the manufacturer's requirements for protection from light and moisture having regard to viscosity and other physical characters of the preparation.

DISPENSING A UNIT PACK (tablets and mixtures): When the prescription calls for the exact amount packed or stocked then all manufacturer's labels and literature should be removed and a dispensing label used to give the directions and patient's name. In the case of certain containers, such as enamelled metal, where it is impossible to remove the label, a suitable new container should be used.

"ORIGINAL PACK": The Council recommend the following interpretation of "original pack":—

(a) When the prescriber requests "original pack" or "original bottle" without stating any quantity then it is to be assumed that he is unsure of the pack size. In this case the recommendation is to remove all the manufacturer's labels and literature and then relabel in the normal manner.

In the case of ointments, creams, nasal drops and other similar unit packs, the dispensing label should be affixed to the container and/or outer covering in such a position as not to obscure cautionary notices and directions for use or storage.

(b) When the prescriber requests "original pack" and states the quantity then the original pack should be supplied with only the addition of a discreetly placed name and address slip label.

SPECIALISED CONTAINERS: Because of the variability in packs and containers, e.g., for eye drops, ear drops, nasal drops, etc., it is difficult to lay down hard and fast rules. In general the following should be adopted:—

(a) Remove literature except where it contains specific directions necessary to the patient.

(b) Remove labels, where possible, and relabel. When, by the nature of the pack, this is not possible a small name-and-address slip label should be discreetly added.

When a manufacturer's label is impossible to remove it is recognised that a dispensing label giving necessary directions may have to be superimposed. This is not an elegant method but is sometimes unavoidable.

The Ethical Committee reported on correspondence with manufacturers concerning methods of sales promotion of vitamin preparations. This matter is to be discussed with the Proprietary Association of Great Britain. The Council agreed that the attention of the Ministry of Health should be drawn to the proliferation of vitamin preparations on sale to the public which might lead to inadvertent over-dosage.

The Society and Training

It was reported that at the last meeting of the Pharmacy Assistants' Training Board it was agreed to recommend that the Society should approach the Ministry of Labour and point out the constitutional position of the Society in relation to training and the implications of that so far as the Industrial Training Act was concerned. The recommendation was approved by the Council.

Following a letter from the Ministry of Health making certain observations and suggestions for labelling medicines with metric doses it was recommended that the following method be adopted in the B.N.F. 1966:—

(a) For linctuses, elixirs, etc., with which the 5-mil measure (spoon) is supplied:—

One 5-mil dose to be taken three times daily.

Two 5-mil doses to be taken three times daily.

Half a 5-mil dose to be taken three times daily.

and at a later date when all liquids for oral use have metric doses:—

(b) For mixtures, etc., with which the 10-mil measure (g'ass) is supplied:—

One 10-mil dose to be taken three times daily.

Two 10-mil doses to be taken three times daily.

A report of discussions with the N.P.U. on a national sign for pharmacy was received, from which it appeared that it was impracticable at present to proceed with a specific design. It was recommended however that the more widespread use of the word "pharmacy" should be advocated. A report of a letter published in the *Sunday Express* recently was considered. It referred to a variety of charges which had been made for a dispensed medicine and had an editorial footnote giving the cost of the medicine under the National Health Service, which was stated to have been supplied by a spokesman of the Ministry of Health. It was recommended that the Ministry of Health should be informed it is considered undesirable for comments to be made by the Ministry that could be construed as commenting on the pricing of private prescriptions.

A letter had been received from the Safety of Drugs Committee objecting to the recent joint decision of the Society and the British Medical Association concerning the use of the letters N.P. and urging that the name be stated on the label unless the prescription directed otherwise. It was recommended that a reply be sent confirming the decision as the best solution of the problem at this stage.

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee included a recommendation that because of increased costs the weekly charge for accommodation at the Birdsgrove House should be increased from £3 3s. to £5 5s. with effect from January 1, 1966. It was decided to close the house to guests from December 19 to January 2, 1966, inclusive.

Grants had been made or were recommended in respect of eight widows, eight members, two orphans, and two dependants of members. The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

(To be concluded)

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

RECOGNITION—BUT WHEN?

BY A HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

THE Central Health Services Council Standing Advisory Committee's report on "Standardisation of Hospital Medical Records," recently published, was circulated to hospital authorities accompanied by a Ministry circular commending the recommendations and asking for their early implementation. In the hospital service the report has, on the whole, been well received. The medical Press has found little to criticise, and at a conference of medical records officers held recently in Birmingham the only reservations made concerned minor points of detail.

But in the ranks of hospital pharmacy the recommendations have caused widespread alarm and dismay. They make it only too painfully obvious that the members of the subcommittee responsible for the report, and the senior officials of the Ministry who gave it their blessing, saw the pharmacist purely as a dispenser of prescriptions with no other responsibility but to carry out the instructions of the prescriber accurately but without question. To the hospital pharmacist who, over the years, has sought assiduously to show that he can, by virtue of his training, make an important contribution to the efficiency and safety of medication, this comes as a particularly bitter blow. Admittedly his new rôle had never been given official recognition, but there were obvious signs that it was gaining increasing acceptance by the medical profession. The report makes it clear that official acknowledgment of the pharmacist's contribution is as far off as ever. The fact that the subcommittee was made up largely of clinicians holding hospital posts, and therefore in more or less intimate contact with pharmacists, makes it all the more difficult to understand the attitude that has been taken. Even if they had suffered from a temporary lapse of memory it would have been reasonable to expect that the memorandum of evidence submitted by the Guild of Public Pharmacists might act as a reminder. Presumably it was either ignored or dismissed as irrelevant to the issue.

No Choice But to Object

The hospital pharmacist now has no alternative but to resist the implementation of the recommendations to which such strong objection is taken to the limit of his ability. The Guild has taken up the cudgels on his behalf, but the damage has already been done and will not easily be repaired. The recommendations have now been made public, and hospital authorities will soon be considering their implementation. Unless the Ministry can be induced to ask them to stay their hand on those parts that apply to the prescribing and dispensing of drugs, many chief pharmacists will find themselves faced with a *fait accompli*. They may still make representations as individuals, but in view of the fate that befell the submissions made by the Guild *before* the recommendations were made it is not likely that any made now that the proposals are in print will make a greater impression.

If the report were an isolated instance of a failure to recognise that the hospital pharmacist is something more than a medical auxiliary, subordinate to, and taking instructions from, the doctor it would not have given rise to any strong opposition. A word in the ear of a senior official at the Ministry would have produced an acceptable amendment. Unfortunately that is far from being the case. Ever since the inception of the Health Service in 1948 the Guild has found it necessary to put up a continuous fight for the recognition of the pharmacist as a senior professional officer. It has been forced on numerous occasions to protest that this circular or that report contained statements derogatory to the status of the hospital pharmacist. As in the situation now under discussion those repre-

sentations had always to be made after the document in question had been widely circulated. The Guild cannot insist that its point of view should be given an equal circulation, and in most cases it is never presented to the people responsible for hospital policy.

The pharmacist must inevitably be at a considerable disadvantage because of the lack of a generally accepted definition of his responsibilities as a hospital officer. Most members of a hospital governing body could, if called upon, give a reasonably accurate account of the functions of the engineer, catering officer, biochemist or supplies officer, but what about the pharmacist? It would be fairly safe to wager that in most cases the answer would be "To buy drugs and dispense prescriptions." The large majority of hospital pharmacists take a much wider view of their responsibilities. They are passionately devoted to the cause of rational prescribing, and believe that they have a duty to do all they can to ensure that drugs are used wisely, safely and to good purpose. This, in fact, is the basis of their claim to professional status.

Unfortunately no hospital authority can ask the pharmacist to undertake this additional responsibility without infringing upon the doctors' undisputed right to order any drug or preparation that he feels may be necessary for the treatment of his patient. That right is absolute. The doctor cannot be required to give any reasons for this choice, nor can he be bound by any collective decision made by his medical colleagues. The pharmacist who sets out to influence prescribing does so of his own free will. He cannot appeal if his approach is met with a rebuff, and should he overstep the bounds of propriety his committee will have no alternative but to repudiate his action. Officially he is the dispenser of medicines and as such he has no right to question the prescriber's orders otherwise than to call his attention to excessive doses.

Most hospital medical staff have come to accept, and even welcome, the pharmacist's intervention in the medication process. Individually, and in private, they readily admit their dependence on him for advice on drugs and their properties. There is, however, little sign that the organised medical profession is prepared to make a similar acknowledgment. The Ministry appears to be in something of a dilemma. It has on several occasions asked hospital authorities to bear in mind the part which the pharmacist can play in ensuring that drugs are used efficiently and economically but, in order to avoid anything that might be construed as an infringement of the doctor's rights, that advice is invariably couched in terms that constitute masterly examples of the art of equivocation and double talk.

An Obstacle to Remove

Until this difficulty can be resolved, and the pharmacist's rôle more precisely defined, there can be little progress. It is impossible to believe that, as individuals, the members of the subcommittee which prepared the report on "Standardisation of Hospital Medical Records" were unaware of the service now provided by the large majority of hospital pharmacists. To acknowledge it in print, however, would have amounted to a public admission that the doctor was not infallible, and therefore in need of help from members of an independent profession. One day that fact must be recognised, but the time is not yet. The Guild may get the amendments it requires but, if so, the reasons that led to the change of heart are unlikely to find their way into print. Until they do the hospital pharmacist is officially a dispenser, and must in consequence not be too surprised if his claim to professional status is not quite so readily accepted as he would wish.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 501.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

CYCLIMORPH "10" and "15" injections

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Solutions for injection. Cyclimorph "10" contains 10 mgm. of morphine tartrate and 50 mgm. of cyclizine tartrate in 1 mil. Cyclimorph "15" contains 15 mgm. of morphine tartrate and 50 mgm. of cyclizine tartrate in 1 mil. Analgesic.

INDICATIONS: Medical and surgical conditions where morphine is indicated. Cyclizine averts morphine-induced vomiting and nausea.

CONTRAINDICATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: As for morphine.

DOSAGE: Determined by the morphine requirements of the patient.

HOW SUPPLIED: Both strengths in 1-mil ampoules in boxes of five and twenty-five.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.1, D.D.A.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

FERROGRAD C tablets

MANUFACTURER: Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Red, capsule-shaped Filmtab tablets approximately 23/32 x 12/32 in., each containing the equivalent of 525 mgm. of ferrous sulphate (representing 105 mgm. of elemental iron) and 500 mgm. vitamin C (as sodium ascorbate). Haematinic.

INDICATIONS: In cases where iron absorption is a problem or where parenteral iron is being considered.

DOSAGE: One tablet daily before a meal.

NOTES: Rarely causes side effects of any severity even in patients who are normally intolerant of oral iron. Should be kept away from children.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of thirty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

RETRO-CONRAY injection

MANUFACTURER: May & Baker, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

DESCRIPTION: A 35 per cent. w/v solution of meglumine iothalamate containing 163 mgm. of iodine per mil.

INDICATIONS: Retrograde pyelography.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Active infection in the urinary tract.

METHOD OF USE: *Adults*: 6-8 mils are injected under aseptic conditions through a ureteric catheter into a ureter.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 10-mil ampoules in pack of ten.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

SPAZNIL tablets

MANUFACTURER: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Neptune Street, Hull. DISTRIBUTOR: Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Two-layered (white and blue), biconvex tablets, each containing 20 mgm. (gr. $\frac{1}{3}$) of ephedrine hydrochloride (white layer) and 325 mgm. (gr. 5) of dichloralphenazone (Welldorm) (blue layer). Bronchodilator and sedative.

INDICATIONS: Asthma: Continuous control and relief of sudden attacks. Bronchitis: As a support to antibacterial therapy, to ease congestion and increase ventilation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Heart and coronary vessel disease. Caution should be exercised in patients with hyperthyroidism, hypertension, and liver and renal disease.

DOSAGE: One tablet three times a day and one at night; or one or two tablets to relieve a sudden attack. *Children*: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ the adult dose, according to age. The tablets are to be swallowed.

SIDE EFFECTS: Those of Welldorm and ephedrine.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In tins of fifty and 250.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

DIAMOX Sustets

MANUFACTURER: Lederle Laboratories Division Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

DESCRIPTION: Transparent, orange, soft-shell gelatine capsules printed "Lederle" in green, and each containing 500 mgm. of acetazolamide. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of glaucoma.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Prostatic enlargement.

DOSAGE: 500 mgm. every twelve hours.

SIDE EFFECTS: Paraesthesia, nausea, fatigue, crystalluria and renal calculi.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of thirty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

DENCO-IM test

MANUFACTURER: Princeton (N.J.) Laboratories. DISTRIBUTOR: Denver Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9.

DESCRIPTION: Test set comprising 1 vial each of standardised, specially treated erythrocytes (2 mils), positive control (1 mil), and negative control (1 mil).

INDICATIONS: Detection of infectious mononucleosis (two-minute slide test).

METHOD OF USE: See manufacturer's literature.

STORAGE: Must be stored under refrigeration at 2-10° C, without freezing.

HOW SUPPLIED: In kit sufficient for forty tests, including controls

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

EDECIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets, scored on one side, imprinted "MSD" on the other, diameter 9/32 in. Each tablet contains 50 mgm. of ethacrynic acid. Diuretic.

INDICATIONS: Edema associated with congestive heart failure and renal and hepatic disorders; other conditions with fluid retention.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Anuria. Not recommended in pregnancy unless mandatory.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Initially no more than one tablet (50 mgm.) on the first day, to be increased by half to one tablet a day until an effective diuresis is obtained. The usual effective dosage range is one to three tablets a day. *Children*: Initially half a tablet a day, to be increased by half a tablet a day until an effective diuresis is obtained. See manufacturer's literature.

PRECAUTIONS: Fluid and electrolyte imbalance (e.g., hypopotassemia, hyponatremia, hypochloramic alkalosis) may be prevented or controlled by careful attention to dosage and patient response, and appropriate supplements as necessary. Gastro-intestinal upsets may occur but are minimised by taking Edecin with food. If a severe watery diarrhoea occurs, Edecin should be discontinued.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

MAALOX suspension

MANUFACTURER: Rorer-Berk, Ltd. DISTRIBUTOR: Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Magnesium aluminium hydroxide gel. Each 10 mils contains the equivalent of 440 mgm. dried aluminium hydroxide gel and 270 mgm. light magnesium oxide.

INDICATIONS: Antacid therapy in gastric hyperacidity, peptic ulcer and gastritis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Severe debilitation; renal failure.

DOSAGE: Two to four teaspoonfuls twenty minutes to one hour after meals and at bedtime.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 16 fl. oz.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

BRONCHIONEX linctus

MANUFACTURER: Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Blackcurrant flavoured linctus containing in each 10 mls ephedrine resinate equivalent to 15 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride, noscapine resinate equivalent to 30 mgm. of noscapine base, mepyramine resinate equivalent to 10 mgm. of mepyramine maleate, and 50 mgm. of guaiphenesin. Bronchodilator and expectorant.

INDICATIONS: Relief of bronchial spasm, particularly where an expectorant is required and where the cough is irritant.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be used with care in patients suffering from severe cardiac disease or hyperthyroidism.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Two teaspoonfuls three times a day. *Children* (over 5 years): Half to one teaspoonful three times a day.

SIDE EFFECTS: Drowsiness is possible due to the mepyramine content.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 8 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

DRENAMIST aerosol

MANUFACTURER: Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Pressurised aerosol spray containing 2 mgm. of racemic adrenaline hydrochloride per mil. Bronchodilator.

INDICATIONS: Asthma, bronchitis, and conditions characterised by bronchiolar spasm and mucous congestion.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: High blood pressure; heart disease; diabetes; thyroid disease.

METHOD OF USE: *Adults*: One to two inhalations when necessary. *Children*: As for adults but under medical direction.

SIDE EFFECTS: Bronchial irritation, dryness of throat, restlessness or sleeplessness may be encountered.

HOW SUPPLIED: In pressurised container of 15 mls (equivalent to approximately 300 doses).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

ISOMIST aerosol

MANUFACTURER: Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Pressurised aerosol spray containing 2 mgm. of isoprenaline sulphate per mil. Bronchodilator.

INDICATIONS: Asthma, bronchitis and conditions characterised by bronchiolar spasm and mucous congestion.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: High blood pressure; heart disease; diabetes; thyroid disease.

METHOD OF USE: *Adults*: One to two inhalations when necessary. *Children*: As for adults but under medical direction.

SIDE EFFECTS: Bronchial irritation, dryness of throat, restlessness or sleeplessness may be encountered.

HOW SUPPLIED: In pressurised container of 15 mls (equivalent to approximately 300 doses).

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

EPANUTIN suspension

MANUFACTURER: Parke Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: White, torpedo-shaped suppositories with a yellow in each 4-mil teaspoonful. Anticonvulsant.

INDICATIONS: Grand mal epilepsy psychomotor seizure and certain other convulsive states. Also for use in the treatment of migraine, trigeminal neuralgia and certain psychoses.

DOSAGE: *Adults and children over 6 years*: Three teaspoonfuls three times daily. Subsequent dosage should be adjusted according to therapeutic response. *Children under 6 years*: One teaspoonful twice daily, increasing to one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

SIDE EFFECTS: Gastric distress, nausea, polyarthropathy, fever, skin eruptions, megaloblastic anaemia, leucopenia, agranulocytosis, pancytopenia, aplastic anaemia. Nystagmus in combination with diplopia and ataxia indicates that dosage should be reduced.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 4 and 16 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965. (Formerly marketed as 100 mgm. in 4 mls.)

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

ALOCOL-P tablets

MANUFACTURER: A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White, unscored tablets, each containing 0.5 gm. of dried aluminium hydroxide gel, Antacid.

INDICATIONS: Hyperacidity, hyperacidic gastritis, and maintenance treatment in patients with peptic ulcer.

DOSAGE: Two tablets should be taken before and after each meal, or as indicated.

HOW SUPPLIED: In packs of fifty and 250.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

BERKOZIDE tablets

MANUFACTURER: Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. DISTRIBUTOR: Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: 2.5 and 5 mgm. tablets of bendrofluzide.

INDICATIONS: Right- and left-sided cardiac failure; hypertension; oedema due to hypoproteinaemia; Ménière's disease; pre-menstrual oedema; drug-induced oedema.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Renal failure.

DOSAGE: As a hypotensive, 2.5-5 mgm. daily. As a diuretic, 5-10 mgm. daily, or on alternate days. For pre-menstrual oedema, 5 mgm. daily three to four days before each period.

PRECAUTIONS: Potassium supplements may be necessary during intensive therapy, and when potassium intake is low (from anorexia), or loss is high (from diarrhoea).

HOW SUPPLIED: 2.5 mgm. tablets in containers of 100 and 1,000. 5 mgm. tablets in containers of twenty-five 100 and 1,000.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

HEMRIDS suppositories

MANUFACTURER: Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: White, torpedo-shaped suppositories with a yellow tip. The tip contains 5 mgm. of phenylephrine hydrochloride. The remainder of the suppository contains 10 mgm. of amethocaine hydrochloride and 100 mgm. of bismuth carbonate. In addition, 25 mgm. of tyloxapol is distributed throughout the whole suppository.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic treatment of simple inflammatory rectal conditions, including uncomplicated piles; before and after haemorrhoidectomy or sclerosing agents.

DOSAGE: One suppository night and morning, preferably after bowel movement.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

SHELF LIFE: Five years.

HOW SUPPLIED: In slide box containing six suppositories individually wrapped in a protective transparent hand shield.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

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SEDNINE linctus

MANUFACTURER: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2.

DESCRIPTION: Red linctus containing in each 10 mls 15 mgm. of pholcodine and 60 mgm. of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: All forms of cough, productive or non-productive.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Advanced hypertension and heart failure.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Two teaspoonfuls (10 mls) three or four times a day. *Children* (6-12 years): half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 5 fl. oz. and 2 litres.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 13, 1965

AMENDMENTS**STABILLIN V-K SULPHA suspension**

MANUFACTURER: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

DESCRIPTION: Now presented as granules to provide 60 mls of suspension when prepared as directed. Each 5 mls of prepared suspension contains 60 mgm. of penicillin V (as potassium salt) and 0.5 gm. of sulphadimidine.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965 (replacing prepared suspension).

**Can you
afford
to be without
Complan
this winter?**

This is the question we're posing in ...

Complan's

- * first ever national TV campaign
- * large space national press
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Now the question is...

*Can YOU
afford to be without
extra Complan this winter?*

From November 15, the pressure will be on. Extra stocks could be very nourishing, saleswise!

FIFTEEN MONTHS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Progress in cancer chemotherapy and other fields

THE Medical Research Council's recently published "annual" report deals with the period October 1, 1963, to March 31, 1965, an extension arising out of the requirement of the recent Science and Technology Act that reports of Research Councils shall span the financial rather than the academic year.

Virus Protein Identified

The National Institute for Medical Research, largest of the Council's establishments (150 scientists and 325 technicians) is currently engaged on about forty projects. A joint enterprise between the divisions of virology and of biophysics has led to "a remarkably complete" determination of the molecular structure of adenovirus 5 in the group thought implicated in tumour formation. The use of antibodies directed specifically against different proteins enabled three distinct protein constituents of the virus particle to be identified and purified—a regular 20-sided solid. The nucleic acid of the virus lies inside the icosahedron, and the tail structures probably play some part in the attachment of the virus particle to the cell it infects. Cells infected by adenoviruses may provoke immune reactions, for such cells may become "foreign" in a way not wholly accounted for by the "foreignness" of the virus itself.

The Council's social-medicine research unit has discovered an apparent association between season and the onset and progress of leukaemia.

New analytical methods have made possible detailed studies by the air-pollution research unit of the atmosphere of London streets. A recent study has shown that patients with bronchitis tend to become noticeably worse during periods when the air pollution increases; studies on the incidence of lung cancer, however, suggest that air pollution may not frequently be a major cause.

During the period under review the Council set up five new research units (cellular immunology, clinical pulmonary physiology, cell genetics, brain metabolism and microbial systematics).

The Parliamentary grant-in-aid to the Council for the year ended March 31, 1964, was £7,033,000, and for the year ended March 31, 1965, £8,753,000.

In the field of cancer research, Negroni and others at the laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund have adduced evidence for the growth in tissue culture of viral or plasmal agents from the bone marrow in ten out of twenty-five cases of human leukaemia. The agents were shown to be related to each other, and electron microscopy demonstrated that the particles were structurally similar to the known leukaemia viruses found in mice and birds. Evidence has been accumulated that, where tumours have been induced by a chemical compound, the new ("tumour-specific") antigens contained in them tend to be different in different tumours, with relatively little cross-reaction between them, while

tumours evoked by a given virus usually possess an antigen common to them all. In part, the discovery has led to a revival of tumour immunology.

At the Common Cold Research Unit, Salisbury, a survey is being made, largely through reference laboratories of the World Health Organisation, of the serotypes [different strains that are indistinguishable from one another by physical and chemical analysis but distinctive in their immunological reactions] of viruses isolated from patients with common colds in widely separated parts of the world. At least thirty such serotypes are believed to exist. When a single strain of rhinovirus was inoculated intranasally into a number of volunteers, the percentage of colds produced was higher in volunteers with no pre-existing antibody, and in those who got colds antibody appeared in the blood or increased in amount as a result of the infection. The results provide presumptive evidence that prophylactic immunisation against rhinovirus infection should be possible. The Council is collaborating with three British pharmaceutical firms in research on methods of producing purified and concentrated vaccine preparations containing several strains of rhinovirus.

Rheumatoid Factor Studies

As part of the initiative of the division of biological standards at the National Institute for Medical Research, methods of bioassay in situations are being developed where the research is of potential interest to medicine. In a recent study sera were therefore collected from 197 patients with rheumatoid arthritis. The material was checked, pooled, freeze-dried and divided into 10,000 samples. In a collaborative study several laboratories were found in agreement in estimates of the amount of rheumatoid factor contained in a series of samples when assayed and compared with the standard preparation. Second part of that collaborative study is to assay individual sera from a large number of patients. It will then be possible to relate quantitatively the estimates of rheumatoid factor obtained at different times and places, and to study and compare different methods of assay. Such studies may throw light on the pathological significance of rheumatoid factor in rheumatoid arthritis and the other diseases.

Erythropoietin, which controls red blood cell formation, is the first hormone shown to influence the growth of a single well-defined clone of cells. Definitive assay of erythropoietin rests on demonstration of an increase in total mass of red cells in a normal animal, but the dose required to produce the effect is extravagant. An advance in the assay of this hormone was made when several workers contributed a number of extracts from urine collected over periods of months from certain patients with severe chronic anaemia. The extracts were pooled and freeze-dried in ampoules to become erythropoietin standard B, now widely used.

The protein-dissolving (proteolytic) enzyme plasmin cannot be assayed by making comparisons with a standard. A standard consisting of the precursor plasminogen is stable provided it is not contaminated with plasmin or any activating enzyme and that it is stored under conditions that do not allow it to activate itself. Collaborative studies using a standard of human plasminogen recently established for research purposes have confirmed the value of that approach to the problem.

Tropical Children

The report comments that the classical diseases of the tropics are gradually coming under control, and that medical attention is therefore coming to be focused more on the problems that arise in an area in which the environment is characterised by poverty, unsatisfactory diet and faulty hygiene, conditions that make their greatest impact on children. The Council has established four research units in the tropics. Interest is increasing in the study of growth and development of children in their ordinary environment, in an attempt to obtain better understanding of the origins of disease and malnutrition. Reports from all parts of the tropical world agree that, even where poverty, undernutrition, malnutrition and disease are widespread, most babies grow well during the first few months of life. Reports from almost all underdeveloped tropical countries agree that, from about six months of age, the physical growth of infants becomes severely retarded by comparison with Western standards. By the time they are two years old most children in tropical countries are much smaller and lighter than their European counterparts. The setback to growth is accompanied by a high incidence of disease and by high mortality rates. In most countries kwashiorkor and marasmus—conditions attributed to protein-calorie malnutrition—usually reach their greatest prevalence during the second year of life.

Reasons for the transformation are complex. Weaning is often delayed, but the supplementary food provided may be insufficient and of poor nutritive value. The food and the water supply are likely to be contaminated, so that gastro-intestinal infection and parasitism are common. The load of infection may be so heavy as to swamp the remaining defences. In a study carried out by Council workers in the Gambia, deaths were much more common during the rainy season than at other times of year. In a supplementary study of four groups of children, growth almost ceased during the rains (May to November). During the dry season gains in weight were considerably in excess of those for British children of the same age. The periods of gain and setback averaged out by the time the children were about two years of age, so that those of similar age then weighed roughly the same, regardless of season of birth.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10: It was another quiet week in the markets. Main items in the CRUDE DRUGS section were steady at previous levels. The only major development was a sudden rise in the price of COCCILANA BARK which jumped from 1s. 6d. per lb. to 2s. 6d. or 2s. 9d. for spot material. A sudden demand caught dealers with only small supplies in the warehouses and there was no hope of replacements from origin for many months. BALSAMS were unchanged and forecasts were made that CANADA BALSAM would eventually touch 40s. per lb. before any easing would take place. HONEY was also steady with demand at routine levels. Nigerian peeled GINGER was dearer by 2s. 6d. cwt. in the forward position. There were a few adjustments in some of the AROMATIC SEEDS, FENUGREEK being dearer and CARAWAY lower. Sarawak PEPPERS were unable to hold their gains of the previous week. Chinese MENTHOL was threepence per lb. dearer for shipment but other positions and sources were unaltered. MERCURY fell £25 per bottle of 76-lb. to £220. In ESSENTIAL OILS spot Penang PATCHOULI was quoted at from 95s. to 100s. per lb. Ceylon CITRONELLA was unchanged but oil from the Far East was fractionally easier. PEPPERMINT (*Arvensis*), was marked up. spot material being cheaper than shipment offers.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE at 92s. 6d. per kilo was down 5s. kilo and SODIUM PANTOTHENATE at 105s. was down 10s. Lower prices have been introduced for MERCURIALS in line with the reduced value of the metal.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMPHETAMINE. — BASE is 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEX-AMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is 10s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is 46s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilo lots.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

HEXABARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Rates (per kilo) for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., powder, 157s.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C., powder, 135s.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 158s.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P.C., 167s., red B.P.C., 1949, 171s.; IODIDE, B.P.C., 1954 (25-kilo lots), 115s.

PENTOBARBITONE.—25-kilo lots and over are 107s. 6d. per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 240s. per kilo.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM SALT, 54s. 6d.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Sodium salt is 110s. per kilo for 25-kilos and over.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE.—Five-kilo lots, 65s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 60s.

SULPHADIMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

Crude Drugs

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 300s. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot 440s. per cwt. Mombasa, 470s., c.i.f. for shipment.

COCILLANA.—Bark 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 197s. 6d., c.i.f. for new crop. African, spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaica No. 3, spot, 420s., shipment, not quoted. Cochin, spot, 320s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s.; Argentine, 115s. to 117s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 28s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 29s. 6d., in bond, 34s. duty paid. Brazilian for shipment, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s. 6d., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £220 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 7d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 5d., spot; shipment, 3s. 2d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available; shipment, 385s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 162s. 6d. spot. CELERY. — Indian, 195s., spot; shipment, 167s. 6d., c.i.f. now quoted. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 64s., duty paid; shipment Moroccan, 53s., c.i.f. quoted. Rumanian whole, current crop, 60s., c.i.f. New crop for November–December not yet quoted. CUMIN.—Moroccan, 330s., in bond; Syrian, 327s. 6d. in bond. Shipment, Moroccan, 310s., c.i.f. Syrian, 300s., c.i.f.; Indian, 277s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian quoted at 125s., spot; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, 165s.; shipment Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 57s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 46s., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English medium quality quoted from 70s. and up to 90s. for good quality.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality: spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, 114s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 250s. per cwt.; no shipment offers. Continental root at 285s., c.i.f.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 440s., shipment, 395s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 310s.; shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 610s.; shipment, 550s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £130 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 7s. 6d.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 7½d.; shipment, 4s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 5d., in bond and 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 2d., c.i.f. and 4s. 3d. spot.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 9d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 1½d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70–75 per cent., 5s. 9d. per lb.; 80–85 per cent., 6s. 3d.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 20s. to 28s.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 10s. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 9d., c.i.f.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £235–£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £255 to £270 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton ex wharf.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI. — Spot now 95s. to 100s.; shipment nominal.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment dearer at 12s., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. Brazilian for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American from 40s. to 45s. as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 250s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumillonis*, 30s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SEAPMINT.—American oil on the spot, 65s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 83s. per kilo, c.i.f.

VETIVER.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 9: QUININE SULPHATE moved up to \$2.98 oz., nominally from the former level of \$2.27, while QUINIDINE SULPHATE rose to \$5.53 from \$4.68 oz. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Turkish GERANIUM at \$9 (up 25 cents); BERGAMOT, \$28.50 (\$1.50), and West Indies BITTER ORANGE, \$8.75 (25 cents).

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," October 27

- Production of aldehydes and alcohols, Distillers Co., Ltd. 1,012,011.
- Process for the manufacture of sulphocarboxylic acid chlorides and a sulphocarboxylic acid chloride. Schering A.G. 1,012,012.
- Ion exchange processes, General Mills, Inc. 1,012,015.
- Derivatives of ring E keto yohimbe alkaloids and method of preparing same, Cyanamid Co. 1,012,018.
- Enamines of Yohimban-17one, American Cyanamid Co. 1,012,019.
- Nematocidal composition, Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G. 1,012,021.
- Polyglycidyl ethers and method of producing same, Tenneco Chemicals, Inc. 1,012,046.
- Process and apparatus for treatment of organic compounds, Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation. 1,012,048.
- Amide-substituted ether and cosmetic compositions containing same, F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,012,089.
- Method of preparing a pharmacologically active protein material from royal bee jelly, Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,012,121.
- Process for the preparation of α -amino-hydroxybutyric acid and mineral acid and alkali metal salts thereof, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,012,186.
- Methods of chlorophylla, Abbott Laboratories. 1,012,191.
- Eutrophic and antianaemic medicaments, Laboratoires Albert Rolland. 1,012,222.
- Tonic and antianaemic medicaments, Laboratoires Albert Rolland. 1,012,221.
- Phthalimide derivatives, May & Baker, Ltd. 1,012,235.
- Process for the preparation of carboxylic acids, N.V. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij. 1,012,237.
- Amino derivatives of *n*-cyclopropyl-benzylamines, Abbott Laboratories. 1,012,241.
- Substituted derivatives of cyclopropylamine, Abbott Laboratories. 1,012,242.
- Bisphenols, Nederlandsche Combinatie voor Chemische Industrie N.V. 1,012,243.
- Anthelmintic compositions, Nederlandsche Combinatie voor Chemische Industrie N.V. 1,012,244.
- Quaternary ammonium compounds and method of preparing the same, A.B. Pharmacia. 1,012,245.
- Amphoteric phenolic compounds, Tanatex Chemical Corporation. 1,012,312.
- Sulphuric acid leuco esters, their manufacture and use, CIBA, Ltd. 1,012,316.
- Process for obtaining alkaloids of the fumaria species, S.A. Oletta. 1,012,318.
- Process for the preparation of hydroxycobalamin for cyanocobalamin, Pierrel S.p.A. 1,012,360.
- Glucose production, Grain Processing Corporation. 1,012,405.
- Aerosols, I. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,012,413.
- Process for the preparation of water soluble surface-active phosphorus-containing products, Mo Och Domsjö A.B. 1,012,418.
- Production of chlorinated hydrocarbons, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 1,012,423.
- Sheer support stockings, Munsing Wear, Inc. 1,012,427.
- Anti-inflammatory agents, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 1,012,480.
- Detergent compositions, Diamond Alkali Co. 1,012,488.
- Phenanthrene derivatives, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,012,491.
- 6-Alkylmorphinan derivatives and their preparation, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,012,492.
- Methyl oestrones and process for their manufacture, CIBA, Ltd. 1,012,493.
- Gelatin-containing compositions, Fuji Shashin Film K.K. 1,012,495.
- Process for preparing α -methyl glutamate *n*-carboxy anhydride, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,012,498.
- Apparatus for dispensing pills, E. Sutcliffe. 1,012,508.
- Diagnostic composition, Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,012,542.
- Enzymic preparation of 2- and 3-nucleotides, Ajinomoto Co. 1,012,547.

- Photographic camera, Eastman Kodak Co. 1,012,554.
- Dental syringes, Chirana Praha Narodni Podnik. 1,012,577.
- Compositions for use in acne and like conditions, Barnes-Hind Laboratories, Inc. 1,012,585.
- Isothiazole derivatives, May & Baker, Ltd. 1,012,620.
- Tropine derivatives, Egyesult Gyogyszerez Tapaszgyar. 1,012,622.
- 1-Chloro-*N*-sulphonyl-formamidines and process for their manufacture, Farbwerke Hoechst A.G. 1,012,623.
- Alloxazines and the 5-*N*-oxides thereof, Arzneimittelwerk Dresden Veb. 1,012,624.
- 5-Substituted *N*-acyl-2-sulpha-pyrimidines, E. Merck, A.G. 1,012,628.
- Preservative compositions, Merck, A.G. 1,012,629.
- British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 8.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 20

- For vitamin preparations in capsule form (5) BUDDIES, 878,449, by Keldon, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.
- For pharmaceutical substances and preparations, all containing calcium (5) CALCICONA, 876,811, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.
- For pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary preparations and substances, all for the treatment of thrombosis; sanitary preparations and substances; and preparations and substances for killing weeds and for destroying vermin (5) DIATHROMBAN, 877,066, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5) ZANIL, 877,557, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use in the treatment of allergies, hay fever, asthma and the like conditions (5) BIO-ANAPHYLASE, 877,998, by Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., London, E.C.1.
- For medicinal preparations consisting of or containing tea (5) MIDROTEA, 878,206, by Midro, G.m.b.H., Basle, Switzerland.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5) VINICORTEN, 878,926, VIOCORTEN, 882,024, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.
- For preparations for combating plant pests and plant diseases (5) BOTYSAN, 880,250, by Reidel-de Haen, A.G., Hanover, Germany.
- For pharmaceutical products (5) PINIOLAN, 879,475, by Piniol, A.G., Lucerne, Switzerland.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary products (5) KIDIRA, 880,457, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.
- For weed killing preparations (5) DEMISSUS, 880,616, by June Doreen Wightman, Shelsey Beauchamp, Worcs.
- For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5) ILDAMEN, 880,853, by Chemiewerk Homburg Zweigniederlassung der Deutschen Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt Vormals Roessler, A.G., Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, CONTRABETIS, 880,983, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.
- For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5) ENVARESE, 881,406, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.
- For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants (5) PRENFORTE, PRENPLUS, 881,704-05, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.
- For photographic instruments and apparatus (9) INSTAPHOT, 875,224, by Instaphot, Ltd., London, S.W.1. PRO-CO, 880,161, by Process Control Co., London, N.W.3.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- CELL KILLING in radiobiology, *Nature*, October 30, p. 500.
- INSECTICIDES. Safe and efficient use of, *Vet. Rec.*, October 30, p. 1280.
- VIABLE FROZEN HUMAN SKIN. Clinical use of, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, October 11, p. 149.
- LYSOSOMES IN DISEASE, *Science J.*, November, p. 32.
- SYPHILIS. The treatment of, *Practitioner*, November, p. 589.
- GONORRHOEA. The treatment of, *Practitioner*, November, p. 596.
- TABLETS. Some geometrical considerations concerning the design of, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, November, p. 698.
- MODALINE SULPHATE (W 3207). Pharmacological studies on, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, November, p. 703.
- ISATOGENS AND RELATED COMPOUNDS. Preparation and antibacterial activity of, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, November, p. 734.
- [2,4-DINITROPHENYL]-ETHYL-5-NITROIMIDAZOLE AND RELATED COMPOUNDS. Antitrichomonal activity of, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, November, p. 747.
- ALBUMIN as an antiwrinkling cosmetic, *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, September 16, p. 557.
- AQUEOUS TOPICAL ADHESIVES, *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, September 16, p. 563.
- ATROPINE OR HISTAMINE. Prolonged administration on a silicone rubber implant, *Nature*, November 6, p. 591.
- JOHNE'S DISEASE. Recent research on, *Vet. Rec.*, November 6, p. 1322.
- INTRAVENOUS SULFOBROMOPHTHALEIN. Venous abnormalities following, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, October 25, p. 339.
- IOPANOIC ACID. Effect of on the sulfobromophthalic test, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, October 25, p. 343.
- HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION: The hyperbaric chamber and its pharmaceutical implications, *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, October, p. 550.
- AMPUL AND VIAL STORAGE. A note on, *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, October, p. 570.
- A HOSPITAL PHARMACY CONTROL LABORATORY. Considerations in equipping, *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, October, p. 573.
- SCHIZOPHRENIA: a chink in the armour? *New Scientist*, November 4, p. 327.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS Medical Propaganda

- Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.
- ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD., London, E.2: "Sed-nine . . . controls dry cough or productive cough" (4-p, folder).
- BERK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Godalming, Surrey: "Maalox suspension" (file card).
- MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: Nefrolan . . . new hypotensive and diuretic agent (4-p, folder). "Penitriad . . . for infections where penicillin- or sulphonamide-sensitive organisms may be present" (6-p, folder).
- MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts: "Edicrin . . . extends diuretic therapy beyond the limits of conventional agents" (14-p, booklet). "Salupres . . . when potent antihypertensive agents are inadvisable" (4-p, folder). "Indocin . . . a major discovery for the rheumatic diseases" (6-p, folder).
- PAINES & BYRNE, LTD., Pabyn Laboratories, Greenford, Middlesex: "Pancrex and Pancrex V . . . fibrocystitis disease of the pancreas" (6-p, folder supplying information in English, French and German). "For enuresis . . . Di-Sipidin" (4-p, folder).
- ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Mogadon . . . successor to the hypnotics" (64-p, booklet). "The aetiology of anxiety, 1: The supposed inexplicables, 2: The supposed deprivations" (12-p, booklets promoting Valium).
- SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts: "Spaznil . . . bronchodilator and sedative" (file card).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 15

BRITISH PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Conference, "Productivity—Technology—Change." Until November 19.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN GROUP, LONDON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION COMMITTEE, Industrial Health and Safety Centre, Horseferry Road, London, S.E.1, Mr. L. Taylor (Eko Electronics, Ltd.) on "Radiation Hazards in Industry."

CHEMICAL SOCIETY and UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry department, science laboratory, South Road, Durham, at 5 p.m. Dr. C. A. Vernon on "Some Problems in the Study of Enzyme Catalysis."

CROYDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Friends Meeting House, Park Lane, Croydon, at 8 p.m. "Treatment of Mental Illness — II." (Refresher course.)

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. A. D. Oxford (Pharmaceutical Society inspector) on his work.

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation hall, Barnet general hospital, at 8 p.m. Professor D. A. Norton (head of school of pharmacy, Bristol College of Science and Technology) on "Ophthalmic Solutions."

INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC AND TELEVISION EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5, Until November 20.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION (INDUSTRY '65), Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until November 20.

LEICESTER and LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Midland hotel, Princess Road, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Film evening.

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. D. E. Stevenson (Shell Research, Ltd.) on "The Assessment of Possible Health Hazards Associated with the Use of Pesticides."

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Golden Lion hotel, Romford, Essex, at 7.45 p.m. Lecture and demonstration on "Skin

Care and Beauty" arranged by Helena Rubinstein, Ltd.

Tuesday, November 16

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Imperial hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (Vice-chairman, N.P.U. Executive) on "The Future with the N.P.U."

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Symposium on "Pharmaceutical Aspects of the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963."

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ivanhoe hotel, Sprotborough, Doncaster, at 8.15 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions.

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Royal Station hotel, Hull, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. E. Bryan (superintendent, Durham No. 2 Prescription Pricing Bureau).

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE and WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Art gallery, Storey Institute, Lancaster. "Medicines-With Care" exhibition, Until November 20.

LEICESTER and LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of the school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "The Route from Witch Doctor to Modern Drug."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. M. D. Ashton (Ministry of Technology, Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage) on "Mixing of Powders."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fox on the Hill hotel, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, at 8 p.m. Mr. L. Priest (headquarters staff, Pharmaceutical Society) on "A New Look at some Modern Treatments."

WEST MIDDLESEX BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Vestry Hall, Ranelagh Road, London, W.5, at 8 p.m. Mr. S. W. Rawlings (assistant curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) on "Useful Plants to Grow for Floral Decoration" (illustrated).

Wednesday, November 17

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. Mr. B. Cooke on "Management of Breech Presentation."

BOURNEMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHAMPTON BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Polygon hotel, Southampton, at 6.45 p.m. Mid-southern regional conference. Mr. W. K. Fitch (an assistant secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. G. N. Henderson (information officer, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry) on "Public Relations in Pharmacy."

BRIGHTON and HOVE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY, Dudley hotel, Hove, at 6.45 p.m. Complimentary dinner and presentation to Miss M. Burkill and Miss L. Peck.

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mollington Banastre hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Supper and dance.

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Eagle hotel, 73 Hollybush Hill, London, E.11, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. S. Knight (chemist sales manager, Beecham Foods, Ltd.) on "Chemist or Retailer?"

LINCOLN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Moor Lodge hotel, Bransford, Lincoln, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WALLASEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Ferry hotel, New Brighton, at 8 p.m. Photographic competition.

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Yorkshire Grey hotel, Eltham, London, S.E.9, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Thursday, November 18

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, White Hart hotel, Amphil, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. R. H. Marriott (a former president of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists) on "The Historical Development of Cosmetics and its Connections with Pharmacy."

DUNDEE and EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Dundee, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. T. D. Whitte (deputy chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) on "The Work of the World Health Organisation."

EPSOM and SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Charter Inn, Epsom, at 8 p.m. Dr. E. J. Sheppard (reader in pharmacognosy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "Pharmacy and Scenery in Poland."

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7 p.m. Dr. H. Steinberg (department of pharmacology, University College, London) on "Drug Interaction."

REIGATE and REDHILL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, St. Marks Hall, Alma Road, Reigate, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

Friday, November 19

CROYDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Greyhound hotel, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. Clemetson on "Colour and Depth." (Three-dimensional photography in colour.)

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. H. Campbell (professor of pharmacy, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh) on "Poisoners."

Advance Information

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL EXHIBITION, Milan, Italy, October 8-16, 1966.

Courses and Conferences

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE, One-day course (fee £3 3s.) on ophthalmic preparations, March 22 and 23, 1966. Further details should be obtained from Mr. T. J. Bradley at the Department, Glasgow, C.1.

Exhibitions and Fairs

"Fields of Colour" photographic exhibition at the exhibition centre, United States Embassy, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. Organised by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.1. Contains Ektacolor prints and transparencies made by the six 1965 Kodak colour scholars with a selection of work by past scholars, Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., November 17 to December 14 (Saturdays, Sundays and November 25 excepted).

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

MOGADON.—*Chemistry*: 1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one (nitrazepam). This compound has the chemical nucleus present in chlorazepoxide, but is characterised by its power to induce a natural type of sleep. The barbiturates and other hypnotics compel sleep by a general depression of the central nervous system and, in excessive doses, can block external stimuli completely, thus preventing arousal. But only part of the brain is concerned with sleep, and nitrazepam appears to have a selective action. It shields the receptive centres of the brain, the so-called "reticular formation" from sensory and emotional stimuli that disturb sleep or maintain wakefulness, and so permits a natural transition from wakefulness to sleep. The shielding is such that the sleeper can be aroused without difficulty during the night if required; yet can pass back into the sleeping state again later. That physiologically normal pattern of sleep is also shown by the absence of hangover after therapeutic doses, and the wide margin of safety of the drug.

QUIXALIN.—*Chemistry*: A standardised mixture of 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, 7-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline and 5:7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline. The latter constituent is present to the extent of about 65 per cent., and the mixture is referred to as halquinol. In common with some other hydroxyquinoline compounds, halquinol has a wide range of antibacterial and antifungal action, and its value is increased by its low toxicity. The drug is mainly excreted in the faeces and in consequence a high concentration is obtained in the gut following oral administration. This combination of properties makes halquinol of value in the treatment of

many diarrhoeal conditions, as treatment may be initiated immediately if required, before laboratory confirmation of the diagnosis can be obtained. The drug also has useful anti-amebic properties.

EDECIN.—*Chemistry*: 2,3-dichloro-4-(2-methyl-1-butyl) phenoxy acetic acid (ethacrynic acid). The compound is thus an unsaturated ketonic derivative of an aryloxy acetic acid. A powerful diuretic, it represents a new approach to the treatment of oedematous conditions as it differs chemically from the thiazide and related diuretics, from the carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and the steroid antagonists such as spironolactone. Although the chemical difference is marked, the pattern of effect following the administration of ethacrynic acid resembles in general terms that of hydrochlorothiazide, but the action of the new drug is more rapid and intense, and causes less disturbance of electrolyte balance. Ethacrynic acid also has a wider range of activity, and may be effective in conditions resistant to the thiazides or other diuretics. That response suggests that ethacrynic acid and the thiazides influence renal function by different mechanisms, a suggestion that is supported by the finding that there is some additive effects between the two drugs. Ethacrynic acid is a new and powerful addition to the range of available diuretics but the dose must be adjusted so that the loss of electrolytes and fluid is not too rapid or excessive. A too dramatic response may cause a sudden degree of hypotension and a contraction of blood volume, and should be avoided. The drug has some gastric irritant effects, especially in full doses and is therefore best given after meals.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

LAXATIVES were taken by 19.7 per cent. of a sample population among whom inquiries about bowel habit were made. The survey, carried out by workers at the Central Middlesex Hospital, London, and others, included 1,055 persons, not seeking medical advice, in an industrial community, and 400 patients, without known gastrointestinal disease, attending a general medical practitioner's surgery. Among the industrial community 3.2 per cent. took laxatives more often than once weekly and 12.9 per cent. less often. In the general practice series 29.3 per cent. took laxatives of whom 14.5 per cent. took them more than once weekly. The higher rate in the latter series was ascribed to the difference in age distribution between the series, the proportion of subjects taking laxatives increased with age. Only three subjects under the age of 20 took any laxative, and none of the 266 in that group took laxatives more than once weekly. 83 per cent. of the industrial series, and 60 per cent. of general practice patients who took laxatives did not regard themselves as constipated: "It seems probable that these people take laxatives for reasons unrelated to bowel habit." However, comparing the finding with those of a study carried out in 1939-40 suggested that the proportion of laxative-takers in the population is

less today than 25 years ago. The inquiry established that 99 per cent. of the population studied fell within the frequency limits of three or more bowel actions weekly, up to three actions daily. (*B.M.J.*, November 6, p. 1095.)

EXPERIMENTS into the effect of sedatives on the sleep of volunteer subjects has been studied at the University of Edinburgh. In one experiment two volunteers received 15 mgm. of nitrazepam (a non-barbiturate) for fourteen consecutive nights. There was a diminution of the drug's effect over the period and a rebound after stopping the drug. Sleep was abnormal up to the twenty-fourth night. In the second experiment, two volunteers were given 400 mgm. of amyllobarbitone sodium nightly for nine nights then, as the drug's effect appeared to lessen, 600 mgm. nightly for a further nine nights. Drug withdrawal again caused a rebound and sleep was abnormal over a period of weeks. In both experiments nightmares occurred at first after stopping the drug. The authors draw attention to the difficulty experienced by some patients in renouncing the use of sleeping pills. (*B.M.J.*, November 6, p. 1093.)

No support for the hypothesis that weight increase in patients treated with Atromid-S is due to fluid retention, has

been found by workers at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. It is suggested that an increase in adipose tissue may be an explanation for the increase. If that is so, say the authors, reduction in total caloric intake is indicated in those whose weight increases when receiving the drug. (*Lancet*, November 6, p. 924.)

REPORTING in Prescribers' Journal that local lesions at the site of injection have been produced by oil-adjuvant influenza virus vaccines Dr. D. A. J. Tyrrell (Common Cold Research Unit, Salisbury) asks whether patients are more likely to benefit or to suffer from the vaccine. It seems undesirable, he writes, to expose a healthy person, who might have to take at the most a week off work because of influenza, to even a small risk of having his earning capacity reduced, possibly for several weeks. Such long-lasting sequelae were never reported following saline vaccine. (*Prescriber's Journal*, October.)

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company, R.O.—Registered Office

ANGLIA PHARMACEUTICAL SALES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Robert R. Nunn, William M. Steward and Barry J. Clarke, R.O.: 8 Needham Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

BAN-TUC MARKETING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To purchase and sell chemical products, etc. Directors: John D. Banfield and Harry J. C. Tucker, R.O.: 35 Osborne Road, Southsea.

CHAPLIN & CO. (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,500. Directors: Herbert B. Chaplin, M.P.S., and George L. La Frenais, 89 Sandgate High Street, Folkestone.

KEYS THE CHEMISTS, LTD. Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £10,000. Directors: George J. G. Key, 93 Lady Nairn Avenue, Kirkcaldy, and John Rutherford, M.P.S.

LONGFORD CHEMICAL AND TRADING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: George May and Moira May, R.O.: 1 Laburnum Gardens, London, N.21.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer ...	4/120	2/80	3/90	3/120	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/80	3/90	2/60	4/120	2/60	2/60	2/60
Anadin ...	3/90	4/84	2/60	3/100	1/30	2/60	2/60	3/100	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—
Bisodol ...	—	—	—	5/35	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunty baby products ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Casual hair colourant ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contac 400 ...	5/225	4/180	2/90	—	—	4/180	2/90	1/45	—	3/135	1/45	—	—	3/135
Delrosa ...	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Dentu-Creme ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Disprin ...	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	3/90	5/150	1/30	1/30	3/90	2/60	—	2/60
Euthymol tooth-paste ...	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—
Fennings junior aspirin ...	—	—	7/105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette Super Silver blades ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	—	—
Goddard's embrocation ...	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	—
Mac throat sweets ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Megezones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets ...	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nulon ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	1/30	—	2/60	1/30	—	—	2/60
Penetrol ...	2/30	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rennies ...	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	3/90	3/90	—	—
Rinstead pastilles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—
Sparkling Spring ...	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	—	1/30
SR tooth-paste ...	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	2/60	—	—	4/120
Steradent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60
Vitalis ...	2/52	2/52	2/52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR SEPTEMBER 1965

[illegible]

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, TRIPLE ANTIGEN

* DIPHTHERIA

* TETANUS

* WHOOPING COUGH

TRIVAX

trade marks

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON



[illegible]

er's (293 FC) sugarless er's (293 FC) diabetic essert fruits 8oz 19 2 ers (295 CM&R) resh-air air freshener resh-air super standard 38 3 lavender 38 3 bouquet 38 3 carnation 38 3 conifer 38 3 rol (397 Dunster) capsules 50 22 3ea S 3ea 38 7½ 20 rolax (397 Dunster) capsules 50 12 6ea 3 0ea 21 9 20 Pyronil (413 Lilly) suspension 60mils Pulvules 1000 ex (736 Lautrec) greasy hair shampoo tube bottle 20 0 5 0 3 0 mist (1111 Corionol) hair tonic spray 4oz 60 0 15 0 8 9 lan (518 Glaxo)TS pellets 2-Smgm 20 3 9ea 5 0 net (121 Bibby) entire entry net (121 Bibby) pap toilet carbolic 34 3 8 7 8½ (6 doz) (6 doz) lavender 22 10 5 8 8½ (4 doz) (4 doz) elan (518 Glaxo) TS tablets 5mgm 50 6 0ea — 8 0 25mgm 100 48 0ea — 64 0 500 225 0ea — 300 0 40 ntramuscular injection 10 mils se Salome (1372 CCL) perfume miniature 32 2 7 8 5 0 abs (292 C) A.40 acid ascorbic 50 mgm 1000 15 0ea — — A.20 alum. hydroxide 500 12 3ea — — A.21 aminophylline 100 mgm 1000 12 6ea — — A.15 calc. lactate 300 mgm 1000 9 1ea — — A.17 dexamphetamine 5 mgm †s4B 1000 8 6ea — — A.3 ephedrine 30 mgm † 1000 9 3ea — — A.12 ergometrine maleate 0.5 mgm †s4B 100 268 0 — — A.19 ethisterone 25 mgm †s4B 1000 500 0 — — A.10 ferrous gluconate 300 mgm 1000 16 0ea — — A.11 ferrous sulphate 200 mgm 1000 7 0ea — — A.1 folic acid 5 mgm 1000 12 0ea — — A.11 mag. trisil. co. 250 5 2ea — — A.11 nicotinic acid 50 mgm 1000 12 0ea — — A.16 pethidine 50 mgm SDD 100 72 0 — — A.32 penicillin V 250 mgm TS 100 486 0 — — A.37 prednisolone 5 mgm TS 100 192 0 — — A.38 prednisone 5 mgm TS 100 190 0 — — A.39 placebo 300 mgm 100 30 0 — — A.8 stilboestrol 1 mgm †s4BB 1000 7 7ea — — A.9 5 mgm †s4BB 1000 13 7ea — — A.5 sulphadimidine 0.5 gm †s4BB 500 24 8ea — — A. thyroid 30 mgm †s4BB 1000 5 7ea — — 60 mgm †s4BB 1000 8 1ea — — A.10 (912 O) 60gm 44 7 11 2 6 3 500gm 20 7ea — — A.10 (1213 ET) A.10 (1073 Robinson) A.10 (49 AF) lets 0.25gm 10 22 0 5 6 2 11 0.5gm 50 94 0 23 6 12 5 A.10 mycin (S18 Glaxo) TS single dose 10 10 0ea — 15 0 A.10 mycin Forte (S18 Glaxo) TS single dose 10 13 4ea — 20 0 A.10 mycin (S18 Glaxo) TS single dose 10 13 4ea — 20 0 A.10 0.000 units 10 4 8ea — 7 0 0.000 units 10 5 0ea — 7 6 0.000 units 10 6 0ea — 9 0 mega unit 10 9 0ea — 13 6 2 mega units single 1 6ea — — 10 15 0ea — — Crystapen G (S18 Glaxo) TS tablets 125mgm 100 12 0ea — 18 0 500 57 6ea — 86 3 250mgm 100 22 6ea — 33 9 500 110 0ea — 165 0 Crystapen V (S18 Glaxo) TS tablets 125mgm 100 21 0ea — 31 6 500 102 6ea — 153 9 1000 200 0ea — 300 0 250mgm 100 40 6ea — 60 9 500 200 0ea — 300 0 1000 395 0ea — 592 6 D tablets 125mgm 12 D 250mgm 12 Cupal (33 Cupal) baby gripe mixture 6oz 16 6 3 9 2 6 cold sore lotion 11 10 2 8 1 9 dusk cream 22 6 5 1 2 11 pastilles glycerin lemon and honey pastilles Gees linctus† 14 8 — 1 9 pile ointment sore throat tablets brilliantine tonsillitis and sore throat mixture Cussons (338 Cussons) Imperial Leather shampoo sachet Kiddywink bath cubes 631 18 0 4 6 2 6 CVK (2 Abbott)TS capsules 125 mgm 100 21 0ea — 31 6 500 102 6ea — 153 9 250 mgm 100 40 6ea — 60 9 250 104 1ea — 156 2 500 200 0ea — 300 0 Filmtabs 125 mgm 50 11 11ea — 17 10 100 21 0ea — 31 6 500 102 6ea — 153 9 1000 200 0ea — 300 0 250 mgm 25 11 9ea — 17 8 100 40 6ea — 60 9 500 200 0ea — 300 0 1000 395 0ea — 592 6 My Fair Lady hairspray \$470 30 9 7 8½ 4 6 Cyclimorin (208 BW) SI DD ampoules 10mgm/1ml 5 0ea — 7 6 25 23 4ea — 35 0 15mgm/1ml 5 4ea — 8 0 25 25 0ea — 37 6 Cyclosan (818 M&B) 4oz 26 0 — 3 3 8oz 36 0 — 4 6 1lb 50 0 — 6 3 Cycloserine (413 Lilly) Pulvules 125mgm 40 & 500 Cytacon (S18 Glaxo) liquid 6oz 36 0 — 4 0 8oz 35 0ea — 46 8 tablets 50mcgm 25 36 0 — 4 0 250 22 6ea — 30 0 Cytamen (S18 Glaxo) 1ml 250mcgm 6 33 0 — 3 8 1000mcgm 6 69 0 — 7 8 Dalmaplast (347 Dalmas) Airtent dressings bulk packs 100 R24 5 3ea — 7 4 R40 9 1ea — 12 10 L425 7 9ea — 11 0 L7525 11 10ea — 16 9 assorted 6 7ea — 9 4 waterproof dressings bulk pack 100 assorted 6 1ea — 8 6 Dalmas (347 Dalmas) eye shades rigid cloth 5 6 — 8 elastic cloth 6 0 — 8½ Damaskin (284 Colloidal) Blue Rain skin tonic plastic bottle 37 9 9 5 5 6 other sizes — — — — deep cleansing milk plastic bottle 37 9 9 5 5 6 other sizes — — — — Davenol (1352 Wyeth)†s7 linctus 4oz 41 9 — 4 8½ 40oz 30 0ea — 42 6 DCL (377 DCL) malt extract 1lb 26 8 — 3 4 2lb 50 0 — 6 3 malt with CLD 1lb 28 0 — 3 6 2lb 52 0 — 6 6 Decaserpyl (1087 Roussel)†s4B tablets 10 mgm 100 70 0ea — 105 0 Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)TS tablets 1mgm 100 4 6ea — 6 0 500 18 9ea — 25 0 Smgm 100 15 0ea — 20 0 500 67 6ea — 90 0 Deltastab (147 Boots) TS tablets 1mgm 100 63 0 — 7 0 Smgm 100 17 0ea — 22 8 500 70 10ea — 94 5 Deltastab B (147 Boots) TS tablets 5mgm 100 17 6ea — 23 4 500 73 6ea — 98 0 Dentifresh (1262 UL) 40gm 17 1 4 3 2 3 70rm 24 7 6 2 3 3 Dequadin (34 A&H) pessaries Dequason (34 A&H)TS 2 x 2 x 1 cm 6 pieces 84 0 — 10 6 Deslbyl (938 PD) Kapealses 50 64 0 16 0 9 4 Dettol (1037 Reckitt) size C 21 3 4 11 2 10 B 35 6 8 2½ 4 9 De Witt's (372 De Witt) cough control ts7 2oz 20 0 — 2 6 Dextrosol (200 B&P) entire entry Dextrosol (200 B&P) powder 1lb 14 5 — 1 6 1lb 26 5 — 2 9 tablets 9 3 — 11½ 16 5 — 1 8½ Dexyral (413 Lilly) Pulvules 40 & 5000 Di-Ademil (1176 Squibb) tablets 25 Diafrutes (994 P&M) 19 3 2 11 2 6 Diagnol (971 PSMB) ampoules 70%, 50mils Diandrone (917 Organon)†s4B tablets 10mgm 25 8 0ea — 12 0 100 27 10ea — 41 9 500 135 2ea — 202 9 Dicalossa (230 Carnrick) Diltron (1216 TCPL) Diltron (1262 UL) Dimycin (S18 Glaxo) Dimyrl (1530 Fisons) linctus 2oz 29 0 — 3 7½ 4oz 50 0 — 6 3 capsules 20 38 0 — 4 9 Dindevan (394 DF) tablets 50mgm 500 48 6ea — 72 9 Disprin (1037 Reckitt) bottle 26 16 11 3 11 2 3 foil 28 16 11 3 11 2 3 Distafeed (378 Dista) penicillin supplement 10lb riboflavin supplement No. 1. 1lb & 10lb No. 2. 1lb & 10lb vitamin B12 supplement 1lb & 10lb Dist

riptight (1349 LW)

feeding bottles narrow neck					
high density polythene	14 0	—	1 9		
heat resistant glass complete	16 0	—	2 0		
in carton without teat	12 8	—	1 7		
without carton or teat	12 0	—	1 6		
in new clear plastic	24 0	—	3 0		

soothers					
carded cherry or straight	4 9	—			
rattle	9 9	—	1 3		

teats					
carded cherry or straight	2 8	—			

international, small,					
standard or large flow	4 5	—	7		

soother whistle

riptiny (1349 LW)

feederette

risovin (518 Glaxo)

tablets 250mgm

risovin FP (518 Glaxo)

tablets 125mgm

uanimycin (34 A&H) ts4B

60 0

umtex (347 Dalmis)

20 0

dp 500 430 0

ynekoil (922 Ortho)

intrauterine device

standard size

small size

inversion unit

uterine sound

clipping scissors

alabar (230 Carnrick) ts4A

tablets

lex (560 Halex)

beauty tray E318

Caress ladies' hair brush D359

reinforced centre nailbrush D522

Major nail brush D534

allverol (938 PD)

capsules 100 & 1000

all's (1511 IW)

wine

riest Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)

creme de nuit

aerante

size (1037 Reckitt)

standard size

E.B. (589 HEB)

"O" cream

emrids (97 Bayer)†

suppositories

pastab (147 Boots) forte all sizes

pvisc (49 AF) ts7

tablets

irmesetas (1000 PPL)

tablets

axital (922 Ortho) ts4A

tablets

ldfast (1573 Holdfast)

fixed ring soother

latex feed teat

movir (49 AF) ts4B

tablets

licks (621 Horlicks)

nixer

small

large

rmotone (230 Carnrick) ts4B

tablets

rmotone T (230 Carnrick) ts4B

tablets

ra-kit (1154 S&N)

rocorone (837 MSD)

ye drops

ye ointment

aline suspension 5mils and 1mil x 6

mosa (887 New Era)

perfume Black Beauty

talcum

beta-20 (837 MSD)

laque (97 Bayer)

% bottle 250mils

otensyl (49 AF)

tablets

Blue (1113 S&B)

have cream lather

Esquire brushless

icelpen V (649 ICI) T5

syrup

30 mls

60 mls

tablets 300 mgm

12 82 0

100 51 0ea

500 243 1ea

Ilford (645 Ilford)

film, roll HP4,

127 31 0

120 31 0

Impact (1569 SAC)

hair spray

6oz 22 6

8oz 26 6

16oz 38 0

18oz 43 0

Inderal (649 ICI)

ampoules 5mils

5 20 0ea

tablets 10mgm

50 10 0ea

250 40 0ea

1000 150 0ea

40mgm 50 20 0ea

250 90 0ea

1000 340 0ea

Indiscret (1397 P de LL) existing entries

Indiscret (1397 P de LL)

cologne 1oz

3143 4 10ea

21oz 3138 10 0ea

4oz 3124 24 0ea

8oz 3126 36 0ea

perfume 2cc

3001 4 3ea

4cc 3160 7 2ea

1oz 3156 10 0ea

1oz 3049 24 0ea

1oz 3055 36 0ea

2oz 3061 60 0ea

3128 3 8ea

Indorm (1352 Wyeth) ts4B

capsules

10 35 3

100 233 0

Ingram (172 BMCL)

Lanolin Gold lather

shave cream

23 5

Intramycin (938 PD) T5

(vet.) vial

10 mls 6 8ea

30 mls 18 4ea

75 mls 37 0ea

Intraval (971 PSMB) sodium ts154A

ampoules 2.5% 0.5 gm

50 700 0

Iodamells P (49 AF)

drops

50mils 128 0

tablets

50 64 0

Iodex (1153 SKF)

4oz

c.methyl sal. 4oz

Irgapyrin (501 Geigy) ts4B

ampoules with Xylocaine

3mils

3 66 0

50 80 0ea

50 88 9ea

5mils

5mils

Irradex (938 PD)

11b

211b

Isomist (894 Nicholas)

inhaler aerosol

refill

Isothionaiodine (49 AF) entire entry

Isothionaiodine (49 AF)

simple ampoules

c vitamin B,

Jaunty (78 A5&Co) foot spray

Jelosol (713 KH) MC

quartz lamp

Jergens (261 Christy)

hand lotion

6oz

classic

Jertox (1232 T&R)

fly-killer aerosol

aerosol insecticide

Johnsons (672 Johnson)

baby gift new

bandages w.o.w. B.P.C.

1in x 3yd

11in x 4yd

2in x 4yd

21in x 4yd

3in x 4yd

4in x 6yd

6in x 5yd

bandages crepe B.P.C.

2in

21in

3in

31in

4in

6in

cotton wool B.P.C.

1oz

1oz

2oz

4oz

8oz

16oz

sterilised 1oz

gauze B.P.C.

1yd

3yd

6yd

12yd

lint B.P.C.

1oz

1oz

2oz

4oz

8oz

16oz

multiple pack dressing

No. 1

No. 2

sterilised eye bandage

7 21/2

sterilised lint dressing

small

medium

large

triangular bandage

baby suds

baby teats

dental floss 150yd

disposable gloves

gift box standard

85 5

Johnsons (673 JofH)

bromide developer

250mils

500mils

Joystep (1213 ET)

Joystep (1073 Robinson)

Kahn standard antigen (938 PD)

Kalispera (Jean Desses (960 ADP)

eau de Cologne

2oz

4oz

8oz

parfum de toilet

2oz

4oz

8oz

perfume

1oz

2oz

luxury packs

1oz

2oz

travel sets

20505

20506

Kenadex (978 PYP)

extract

3oz

71oz

11b

61b

Kepler (208 BW)

c.i.o. with malt extract

36 0

62 0

[illegible]

[illegible]

Quixalin (1176 Squibb)				Rosedale (261 Christy)				Latabs			
tablets 0.25gm 24	8	0ea	—	12	0					20	51
100	30	0ea	—	45	0	20	0	5	0	250	43
Quosh (103 BF)				bubble bath				suspension			
bitter lemon, lemon				25	0	6	3	3	6	115mils	81
barley, orange, pineapple,				hair spray aerosol large	34	6	8	7 1/2	4 11	1 litre	48
grapefruit	24	4	3	8	3	4*	2	11	250	50	49
Chekwater orange, lemon,	24	4	3	8	3	4*	2	11	250	19	0ea
lime	26	4	3	11 1/2	3	7*	2	11	50mgm	50	94
* Includes 3d for container				Roter (444 FAIR)				Sparkling Spring (976 P5&T)			
Rab-Zyme (978 PYP)				tablets	40	60	0	15	0	8	3
yeast tablets	100	14	0	—	120	174	0	43	6	23	3
400	34	0	—	4	3	dp 360	504	0	—	—	—
1200	72	0	—	9	0	dp 720	954	0	—	—	—
5000	20	0ea	—	30	0	Rovamycin (971 P5MB)T5				4oz	22
Radian (1023 Radiol)				capsules 250mgm				7oz			
bath salts	11b	37	0	9	3	20	18	4ea	—	27	6
massage cream	2oz	25	8	6	5	Rozalex (1088 Rozalex)				250	25
4oz	37	0	9	3	5	No. 1 perfumed	20	3	5	1	2
11b	9	0ea	2	3ea	14	No. 1 unperfumed	21	9	5	5	2
ovals	50	37	0	9	3	No. 8	20	3	5	1	2
—A	100	55	0	13	9	lanolin skin cream	21	9	5	5	3
—B	2oz	40	8	10	2	stain removing	36	0	—	4	0
4oz	37	0	9	3	5	cream	27	0	—	3	0
8oz	55	0	13	9	7	water skin cleanser	36	0	—	4	0
16oz	9	0ea	2	3ea	14	D Salvelox (1327 W5L)				3	0
Radiaray (608 Hinders) lamps				Salvelox (1524 Chembro)				plasters handy			
infra-red/radiant heat No. 101	49	9ea	12	0ea	82	6	25	0	—	1	0
250w infra-red No. 101	49	9ea	12	0ea	82	6	family	33	4	—	2
450w infra-red No. 101	57	2ea	13	10ea	94	9	(3doz)	—	—	—	—
infra-red/radiant heat No. 102	68	6ea	16	6ea	113	6	(2doz)	—	—	—	—
250w infra-red No. 102	68	6ea	16	6ea	113	6	Sanatogen (1332 Whiteways)				5
450w infra-red No. 102	74	9ea	18	0ea	123	9	tonic wine 1/2 bottle	52	11	—	10
infra-red/radiant heat No. 103 MC	75	0ea	—	100	0	98	bottle	98	0	—	9
250w infra-red No. 103 MC	75	0ea	—	100	0	Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)				10	9
450w infra-red No. 103 MC	82	0ea	—	109	6	junior vitamins	30	36	0	—	4
infra-red/radiant heat No. 104 MC	167	6ea	—	223	6	Sandersons (1097 Sanderson)				4	6
250w infra-red No. 104 MC	167	6ea	—	223	6	composition essence	4oz	13	0	3	3
450w infra-red No. 104 MC	177	0ea	—	236	0	cough linctus†	19	8	4	11	2
Radiomulsin (179 BDH)				for children				Indian brandee			
2 litres	39	0ea	—	58	6	30	8	7	8	4	6
Radiostol (179 BDH)				throat specific				vapour rub			
ampoules 300,000 iu Imil 6	500	—	—	100	0	13	0	3	3	2	0
Radiostoleum (179 BDH)				Sans Egal (1101 Sangers)				lipstick			
capsules 500	—	—	—	100	0	19	2	4	9 1/2	2	10
ampoules Imil 6	—	—	—	100	0	D Savett (1327 WLL)				2	10
Rarical (922 Ortho)				rowlettes				Scorbital (179 BDH)			
tablets	100	61	0	—	7	7 1/2	tablets	1000	—	—	—
dp 1000	—	—	—	480	0	Sebril (763 Linfield)				11	0
Remington (1044 RR)				dandruff treatment				50mils			
Selectric shaver	—	—	—	179	6	50mils	44	8	11	0	6
Retro-Conray (971 P5MB)				Seclomycin (518 Glaxo) T5				vial			
ampoules 10mils	10	32	0ea	—	48	0	vial	10	10	0ea	—
Revlon (1052 Revlon)				Seclophen (518 Glaxo) T5				vial			
treatment hand cream	63	9	15	11	9	6	vial, five dose	10	7	0ea	—
Riboflavine (179 BDH)				Seconal (413 Lilly)				D Second (413 Lilly)			
ampoules	—	—	—	378	0	—	elixir 4oz & 8oz	25	—	—	—
Rinurel (1310 WW)†				Sodium Enseals 100mgm				Sodium Pulvules 50 mgm 5000			
tablets 5A	30	136	6	34	1 1/2	20	0	—	36	0	—
250	70	0ea	17	6ea	122	6	Silette (16 Agfa)				6
Riviera (713 KH)				Shining Look (525 Golden)				Sillette (16 Agfa)			
home sun lamp	—	—	—	378	0	—	24	0	6	0	3
Riviera (735 Laughton)				Sinubrase (1170 Spencer)				Sinubrase (346 Dales)			
Sauna bath and shower brush	50	9	12	8 1/2	—	—	24	0	6	0	3
Robaxin (1071 Robins)†s4B				Slim Disks (1568 Trentham)				Sirocco (1397 P de LL)			
tablets 500mgm	50	16	8ea	—	25	0	slimming tablets	32	0	8	0
500	150	0ea	—	225	0	—	slimming tablets	44	0	11	0
750mgm	50	22	3ea	—	33	4 1/2	skin mouse (835 M&J)	hand cream aerosol	54	3	13
Robe d'un Soir (236 Cavern)				Sodium r-lactate solution (413 Lilly)				Sofracort (1087 Roussel) T5			
Cologne 8oz	9030	42	0ea	10	6ea	73	6	metered skin spray	30mils	10	2ea
perfume	9046	72	10ea	18	3ea	127	6	Solupen (378 Distal) T5			
9045	37	1ea	9	4ea	65	0	mega units	0.2	5	vials	2
9042	30	6ea	7	8ea	53	6	0.5	5	vials	3	0ea
9044	45	9ea	11	5ea	80	0	1.0	5	vials	4	6ea
9000	54	6ea	13	8ea	95	6	2.0	5	vials	7	6ea
9001	92	10ea	23	3ea	162	6	buffered 1.0	5	vials	4	6ea
9002	156	10ea	39	3ea	274	6	Solvone (378 Distal) T5				7
9003	257	2ea	64	3ea	450	0	5 x Mega	5	0ea	—	7
9040	23	9ea	5	11ea	41	6	Sonki I (713 KH)				189
9074	41	1ea	10	4ea	72	6	health lamp	—	—	210	0
9075	38	6ea	9	8ea	67	6	with timer	—	—	210	0
toilet perfume				Sonki II (713 KH)				Soquette (1154 S&N)			
2oz	9728	23	5ea	5	10ea	41	0	solution	99	—	12
4oz	9729	37	2ea	9	3ea	65	0	Sortilege (933 PLG)			
8oz	9730	62	10ea	15	9ea	110	0	hair spray	500 Hs	6oz	—
atomiser	9026	40	0ea	10	0ea	70	0	Sparine (1352 Wyeth)†s4B			
Ronazine (1077 Rona)				tablets				Injection Imil			
tablets	15	18	0	4	5	2	4	2mils	10	109	9
Rondomycin (583 HP)T5				capsules 150mgm				2mils			
500	660	0ea	—	990	0	—	—	Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) T5			
Ronson (1079)				electric toothbrush				tablets 125 mgm			
standard pack	62	3ea	13	8ea	99	6	—	100	21	0ea	—
								500	102	6ea	—
								100	40	6ea	—
								500	200	0ea	—
								Stamina (1221 Thawpitt)			
								dog food			
								11	10	—	—
								21	5	—	—
								Sterlison (34 A&H)			
								gelatin sponge			
								No. 1	1	4	2ea
								No. 2	1	5	10ea
								No. 3	6	5	6ea
								No. 4	6	58	0ea
								No. 5	6	7	0ea
								I Stibophen W (208 BV)†			
								injection			
								25mils	46	0	—

"ZONO" THERM-O-WOOL (REGD).

FOR SAMPLES WITH TRADE AND WHOLESALE PRICES WRITE TO CARTER BROS. OF SHIPLEY (YORKS).

Vitepron (930 P&B) capsules 100 76 0 — 9 6 500 24 0ea — 36 0					Warfarin (1305 WB) sodium ampoules 16oz 62 6 15 4 20oz 69 0 — 40oz 121 8 — 80oz 240 4 — vaporizer† 81 0 — vaporizing liquid † 2oz 19 6 — 8oz 58 6 —				
Vitina (107 BH&L) Vittel Grande (653 I&R) 34 7 5 1 4 2 Vittel Hepar (653 I&R) 34 7 5 1 4 2					Wasp-eze (1566 WMCC) (distributors 812 M&PP and 179 BDH) aerosol for strings — 4 5 Wincarnis (279 Coleman) wine red label 59 3 — 6 3 gold label 106 6 — 11 6 jellies 88 9 — 9 3 165 6 — 17 6				
Viules (147 Boots) Cobastah 200 1mil 6 40 6 — 4 6 1000 1mil 6 81 0 — 9 0					Wright-Fleming (1393 BRL) entire entry Wright's (1351 WLU) liquor carbonis detergens 4oz 22 8 5 8 3 0 8oz 37 11 9 6 5 0				
Vytina (107 BH&L)† tonic 4oz 20 0 5 0 3 9 16oz 50 0 12 6 9 0					Zoflora (1232 T&R) aerosol air freshener 35 3 — outfit standard — —				

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

R Apisate (1352 Wyeth)†s4B tablets 10 34 6 — 3 10 100 311 0 — 34 7					D Fame (Corday (58 Acher) existing entry Fame (Corday (813 MF) eau de Corday 2oz 155 4 36 11 22 6 4oz 259 4 61 7 37 6 8oz 466 0 110 8 67 6 perfume Cordette 155 4 36 11 22 6 1oz 293 4 69 8 42 6 1oz 552 8 131 3 80 0 1oz 863 4 205 0 125 0 2oz 1346 8 319 10 195 0 metered spray 345 4 82 0 50 0 refill 190 0 45 1 27 6				
D Bain d'Or (597 HCL) existing entry I Bain d'Or (597 HCL) after bath mist 86 0 21 1 12 6 bath crystals pottery pack 175 4 42 9 25 0 bath oil 86 0 21 1 12 6 bubbling 86 0 21 1 12 6 dusting powder 51 0 12 6 7 6 moisturising lotion 86 0 21 1 12 6 soap bath (3) 83 4 20 4 12 0 coffret 242 6 59 2 35 0					refill 96 0 Possession (Corday (813 MF) eau de Corday 2oz 155 4 36 11 4oz 259 4 61 7 8oz 466 0 110 8 perfume Cordette 155 4 36 11 1oz 293 4 69 8 1oz 552 8 131 3 1oz 863 4 205 0 2oz 1346 8 319 10 metered spray 345 4 82 0 refill 190 0 45 1				
R Codelcortone (837 MSD)T5 tablets 1mgm 100 4 6ea — — 500 18 9ea — — 5mgm 100 15 0ea — — 500 67 6ea — — Codis (1037 Reckitt)† tablets 48 49 8 11 6 6 6					Precortisyl (1087 Roussel)T5 tablets 1mgm 100 4 6ea — — 5mgm 100 15 0ea — — 500 67 6ea — — R Prednisone (147 Boots)T5 tablets 1mgm 100 4 6ea — — 500 18 9ea — — 100 15 0ea — — 500 67 6ea — —				
R Cortisone (837 MSD)T5 tablets 5mgm 50 6 0ea — — 25mgm 100 48 0ea — — 500 225 0ea — — Cortistab (147 Boots)T5 tablets 5mgm 100 12 0ea — 16 0 25mgm 100 48 0ea — 64 0 500 225 0ea — 300 0					Rayglo (333 Cupal) chest rub 19 6 4 5 Rybar (1091 Rybar)- insect bite cream 15gm 18 0 — Sednine (34 A&H)† linctus 5oz 4 8ea — — 2litres 56 0ea — — I Suave (597 HCL) 8oz 32 10 8 0 16oz 44 9 10 0				
R Cortisyl (1087 Roussel)T5 tablets 25mgm 100 48 0ea — 72 0 500 225 0ea — 337 6					D Toujours Moi (Corday (58 Acher) existing entry I Toujours Moi (Corday (813 MF) eau de Corday 2oz 155 4 36 11 4oz 259 4 61 7 8oz 466 0 110 8 perfume Cordette 155 4 36 11 1oz 293 4 69 8 1oz 552 8 131 3 1oz 863 4 205 0 2oz 1346 8 319 10 metered spray 345 4 82 0 refill 190 0 45 1				
R Decortisyl (1087 Roussel)T5 tablets 1mgm 100 4 6ea — 6 9 5mgm 100 15 0ea — 22 6 500 67 6ea — 101 3					Vaseline (256 CPL) shampoo lemon sachet 16 5 3 11 bottle 18 5 4 4½ Vidal Sassoon (1169 G5&S) hairspray 84 0 21 0 Yardley (1355 Yardley) shaving bowl plastic 58 0 14 6				
R Deltacortone (837 MSD)T5 tablets 1mgm 100 4 6ea — — 500 18 9ea — — 5mgm 100 15 0ea — — 500 67 6ea — — Deltastab (147 Boots)T5 tablets 1mgm 100 4 6ea — 6 0 500 18 9ea — 25 0 100 15 0ea — 20 0 500 67 6ea — 90 0					R Nivemycin (147 Boots)T5 tablets 20 37 6ea — 56 3 R Penbritin (1393 BRL)T5 capsules 250mgm 20 26 0ea — 39 0 100 125 0ea — 187 6 500 605 0ea — 907 6 injection 250mgm vial 4 8ea — 7 0 500mgm vial 7 6ea — 11 3 syrup 125mgm/5mils 60mils 11 0ea — 16 6 250mgm/5mils 60mils 20 6ea — 30 9 tablets 125mgm 20 15 6ea — 23 3 100 71 6ea — 107 3				
R Diamox Sustets (746 Lederle) capsules 500mgm 30 33 4ea — 50 0 100 93 4ea — 140 0 Drenison (413 Lilly) lotion 15mils lotion with neomycin 15mils Droste (662 EJ) diabetic chocolate milk, hazelnut milk or coffee milk 25gm 8 1 1 2 1 0					• PIB (859 Moore) pressurised inhalant 122 0 — 14 6 adaptor 26 0 — 3 0				
C Endocil (917 Organon) day-care 51 5 12 10½ 7 6 92 8 23 2 13 6 R Equatrate (1352 Wyeth)†s4B tablets 50 77 0 — 8 7 250 340 0 — 37 10									

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

Fiona (164 Brandt)
eyelashes de luxe 96 0 12 6
Freflo (1349 LW)
spare caps and discs (1 set) 3 9 — 6
(3 sets) 9 4 — 1 3
soothers all rubber, carded cherry or straight 10 0 — 1 3
teething ring de luxe 7 6 — 1 0

• Intraflodex (518 Glaxo)
infusion 540mils 40 0ea — 53 4
salt-free 540mils 40 0ea — 53 4
Iso-Brovon (859 Moore)
pressurised inhalant and refill
D King's Men (597 HCL) existing entry
I King's Men (597 HCL)
after shave 72 10 17 9 10 6
pre-electric shave 72 10 17 9 10 6
shaving cream 31 2 7 8 4 6
talcum 45 2 11 0 6 6

Litto (1282 VB)
special dressing existing sizes 36 0 9 0 5 3
• Medistan (770 LP)
15mils 69 0 17 3 10 0

R Nivemycin (147 Boots)T5
tablets 20 37 6ea — 56 3
R Penbritin (1393 BRL)T5
capsules 250mgm 20 26 0ea — 39 0
100 125 0ea — 187 6
500 605 0ea — 907 6

injection 250mgm vial 4 8ea — 7 0
500mgm vial 7 6ea — 11 3
syrup 125mgm/5mils 60mils 11 0ea — 16 6
250mgm/5mils 60mils 20 6ea — 30 9
tablets 125mgm 20 15 6ea — 23 3
100 71 6ea — 107 3

• PIB (859 Moore)
pressurised inhalant 122 0 — 14 6
adaptor 26 0 — 3 0

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

725 Lanalol=Lanalog, Ltd., Oxford Works, Bridge Road, London, S.E.26. Beckenham 500
749 Leichner=L. Leichner (London), Ltd., Road, London, N.I. Canonbury 6601.

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